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VOL. IX.-NO. 42.

HENRY KUHN, Nat'l Sec'y, S.L.P.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 14, 1900.

London, Ont., S.L.P. Captures a Post.

Up Against the Field.

at the Aunicipal Election, the S. L. P. Candidate for Mayor Polls 2402 Votes -An Alderman Elected-All Parties Combine Against Labor.

LONDON, Ont., Jan. 6 .- Our municipal empaign, following a week's lectures here by Arthur Keep, has been an eventfol and era-marking one in the history of our city.

The dominant and formerly allpowerful Liberal and Conservative parties dropped the mask of "combat." under which they have always heretofore hodooed the workers into the canitalist shambles of Grit and Tory fakirs: they fused together on the advent in the colitical arena of the Socialist Labor Party nominees.

There has been thus clearly disclosed in this campaign the fact that the S. L. P. has always asserted, viz.; That there were but two classes, the Capitalist class and the Working class, and that they were in two hostile camps.

The nominee for Mayor of the Fusion ists, selected by a committee of '400 prominent citizens and business men." smong whom there was not one workingman, was McKimball, a typical manufacturer capitalist; the nominee of the S. L. P., our Comrade I. Darch, again apheld the banner of Socialism, and came within 235 votes of capturing the mayorality chair.

Mayoralty vote for Kimball.... 2,637 Mayoralty vote for Darch..... 2,402 Mayoralty vote for Darch, 1899.. 656

Increase, 1900 1,746 This vote, when it is considered that Comrade Keep, in his propaganda the week previous, had not failed to clarify the vision of the trades unionists, in his inimitable style and w thering intensity, by pointing out to them their untenable position as pure and simplers, is a most remarkable one.

There were also disintegrating forces

There were also disintegrating forces in our own propaganda which helped to cause a cleavage among the weak-

If this split of the union vote had been avoided, there is no doubt that our Comrade would have been seated with a handsome majority over the combined capitalist party vote. It need hardly be said there was a panic in the Capitalist camp. They saw "their finlah" when the workers were united and voting true to their own class inter-ests. The fact that Comrades Darch and Ross were endorsed by the Trades and Labor Council, and that said eneation did not have its full effect in setting for them a solid union vote, in consequence of the truthful presenta-tion of the baneful effects of pure and simple tactics by our speakers and writers, is patent to all. On the other hand, the balance of our ward nominees (5) had to withstand an influx of Capitalist nominees (endorsed by the Trades and Labor Council), and styled "Labor Men," who served as decoy ducks to "clarify" the vote that might otherwise have been cast for our nominees, and thus prevented them from having a larger increased vote.

places our Comrade David Ross in the Council in Ward 3, the first Socialist ever elected in the Dominion on a straight S. L. P. platform.

Total Aldermanic vote, 1899.... 1900.... 1,002

Increase1900.... At this writing our Comrade Ross is targed with the enemy (the old and less council), single-handed, at a special eting called to vote money for war poses in Africa, the term of the old council having expired and the new not be legally seated, and with an overdraft of over \$10,000 in the city treasury. Our mrade is thus forced, on the day suc-ding his election, and before his in-ction into his seat legally, to put himelf and our principles on record and take his stand squarely on the class take his stand squarely on the class interest of the workers and the constitution of the S. L. P. opposed to all allitarism, whether British or Boer, and alone to defend the public money determined the same are raiding.

The workers have nothing to gain the Capitalist war, but having to pay all the costs of same out of labor.

He fights single-handed, although having several so-called "labor men" with him in the council.

Any one acquainted with the jingo

Any one acquainted with the jingo pirit now dominant among the classes move what this means to him.

Comrades, his fight is our fight. More

Nower to him! Hurrah for Socialism!
A. B. BARTER, Section London.

The English translation of Karl ra's "Eighteenth Brumaire," tha is now to be had bound in an elegant velume of 78 pages, with Marx's picture as frontispiece. No Socialist, even though he be no student, and no student, can allord to be without it. Apply, Labor News Co., 147 E. 23d st., N. Y. City.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS.

Preliminary Account of their Recent

A correct and comprehensive view of the French Socialist Congress, held last month in Paris, will not be possible until the official report of its proceedings is published. The muddled account of it given by the Kangaroo "Bogus" is made up of dull translations of extracts, from the "Petite République," without any reservation or warning concerning the bias of that paper, which, as the organ of Millerand and his friends, did everything in its power not only to vindicate his acceptance of a portfolio in a bourgeois cabinet under portiolio in a bourgeois cabinet under extraordinary circumstances, but to commit the whole Socialist movement of France to a policy that would make such acceptance a matter of course in the future. So strongly, indeed, was the stamp of this bias impressed on the reports of the "Petite République," that, by a confusing play of words and a suggestive omission of some brief but negestive omission of some brief but negestive. gestive omission of some brief but ne-cessary explanation, the fundamental motion of Jules Guesdes, adopted by a vote of \$18 to 634, was made to appear in that paper as an indorrement, instead of a REPUDIATION, of the scheme of Socialist participation in bourgeois gov-ernment. This and other reportorial sins hardly less mischievous, made it imperative for the Guesdist fraction (Parti Ouvrier Français) to enter a for-(Parti Ouvrier Français) to enter a formal protest in writing, for insertion in the minutes, whereupon the "Petite République" deemed it wise to print in its next issue the following "Eclaircissement" (literally, elucidation):

"We published yesterday the result of the vote on the Guesdes motion as announced by the bureau. The interrogative form of this motion rendered it somewhat ambiguous, and any one who

somewhat ambiguous, and any one who had not followed the debates would have misinterpreted the vote. It is, there-fore proper to state precisely as follows: For the entrance of a Socialist into the

Cabinet, 634; against, 818."
Right here let it be observed that this vote was taken by "mandates." In order to exactly comprehend both its numerical value and its moral import, it would be necessary to know the num-bers represented by each "mandate" and the composition of the vote on each side, taking into account the nature and influence of the various bodies casting each one ballot. Of course, in the absence of requisite data, no such exactthat each of these various bodies belonged to one of six great groups, or fractions, which composed the congress, namely: The "Guesdists," the "Blan-quists," the "Independent Socialists," the "Allemanists," the "Broussists," and the "Communists." We know, more-over, that the "Guesdists" and the "Blanquists" voted solidly together, in favor of the Guesdes motion; that in these two powerful groups class-con-sciousness, supplemented among the Guesdists by an admirable, self-imposed discipline, is developed in the highest degree; that they constitute—the "Blan-quists," chiefly in Paris, and the "Gues-dists," chiefly in the Northern depart-ments of France—the more homogeneous, steady, and, so to speak, "infantrylike," portion of the French Social Revolutionary army. If they carried the day unaided by any of the subsidiary bodies belonging to the other groups, the conclusion is obvious that the thoracteristics. oughly class-conscious portion of the French proletariat is completely master of the situation.

Again, we know that the Independents are largely composed of comparatively new recruits, including even their brightest leaders, whose great talents and untiring activity as orators and writers, hold together the still undisciplined, highly sentimental and somewhat impatient masses which they have what impatient masses which they have cceeded in gathering under the hanner of Socialism. Millerand was the found-er of this group. But although the "Guesdists" and the "Blanquists" did not at any time attack the personality of Millerand, and simply denied the value of his power and the permanency of his acts as a minister in a bourgeois cabinet, his friend Jaures did not venture upon proposing a direct endorse-ment of his action in accepting a port-follo. Jaures showed in this more discretion than was displayed by the less tactful friends of Millerand. Bound as he was by his mandate and associations to reflect in his utterances the intense to reflect in his utterances the intense desire and utopian hope of the untrained rank and file of his group for immediate improvement of their condition, he simply took issue with the "Cuesdists" and the "Blanquists" on their emphatic dental of the possibility of turning a seat in the cabinet to the permanent ad-vantage of Socialism; but, realizing and perhaps secretly wishing that the magic of his eloquence might not prevail against the stern logic of the class strugagainst the stern logic of the class struggle, he declared his readiness to abide by the decision of the congress, thus giving his impatient followers a needed example of submission to the law of discipline in a social-revolutionary army. Therefore, if any of the subsidiary or-ganizations belonging to this group voted for the Guesdes resolution, our first conclusion—namely, "that the thor-oughly class-conscious portion of the oughly class-conscious portion of the French proletariat is complete master of the situation"—can only be strengthened by this additional evidence, that the "Independent Socialist" group is nearing the point where it will have accomplished its only possible object as an autonomous body: that is, will have acted its part as a recruiting agency for the class-conscious organization of the proletariat.

proletariat. Of the three other groups, the numer-ical importance and circle of influence are comparatively small, although, by

(Continued on page 4.)

On the Miner's Trial at Vienna, Illinois.

Significant Charge of the Prosecuting Attorney to the Exclusively Middle Class Jury-"Brush (the Mine Owner) Employs Men for the Same Purpose as You, Jurors, Do" — The Capitalist Sheriff's Regard for Miners' Property.

VIENNA, Ill., Dec. 25, 1899.

Mr. John Barney: Dear Fellow Toiler,-Well, John, I am still here at my post. I am still in charge of the gatling guns (I mean the press) of the working class. This miners' trial is proving to be just what I last wrote you-a veritable mine of object lessons. A person the other day asked my occupation. I told him I was a miner; out of these court proceedings

I was mining intellectual weapons for

the wage class. You know how the opponents of So-cialism resent the claim that the Government is a weapon for, through, and by the capitalist class. And when we prove it with an array of facts, how they turn red in the face. This trial is adding more fects to this array, and, no doubt, their faces, like brass in a burning furnace, will become quite un-shapely. You know, whenever there is the least suspicion of danger to capitalist property with what lightning speed the President or Governor calls out the army or militia. Generally speaking, the wage class have no prop-erty to protect, and, what is more, until they take things in their own hands, they never will have anything to protect. Occasionally a working man, by scrimping his stomach, may be able to own an old shake down on some un-healthy "bleak moor." We would think, after the toilers have produced all the wealth for the capitalist, he would surely not be so ungrateful as would sailly not be so digitated a will be to refuse to protect his little shack. We will let the proceedings of this court answer this. More, we will let the sworn testimony of a capitalist official

During the strike the Miners' Union erected a number of cabins for the negro miners who had joined the Union. These cabins were the property of the Union. Efforts by the negro scabs had been made to burn them down; and afterwards they really were burned, un-der the leadership of Brush, son of the mine owner. Just previous to their ha-ing burned, Mr. Jeremiah, State organ-izer of the Miners' Union, called upon the Sheriff to protect this property of the Union. "To hell with your property; G———d———your property," answered the Sheriff, and afterwards sworn to in court. A few days before this, the Governor sent the militia two hundred rules to quark Brush's litia two hundred miles to guard Brush's

As I told you in my last letter, the jury is composed mostly of the middle class or little capitalists, who, like the big capitalists, live off the hides of the wage workers. The prosecuting attor-ney, in his opening speech to the jury, said: "Brush (the owner of the mines) said: Brush (the owner of the mines) employs men for the same purpose as you jurors do." These two gangs of capitalists, little and big, split the working man's vote in two—one part going to the little skinner, and the other to the big ones.

The Republican Party represents the The Republican Party represents the big ones, and the Democratic Party the little ones. As the large capitalists are fast wiping out the small capitalists or middle class, these small skinners yell after the big skinners: "Thief, robber, catch him!" A great part of the wage class, forgetting that they are skinned just as much by the little skinners as by the big ones, joins in the political chase to bag all the big capitalists. The Socialists have had a long and hard time to convice you that the two time to convince you that the two gangs of the capitalists have "the same purpose" in view; they never lose sight of the one object, that's your hide. Now, John, if our admonition still falls upon you like water on a duck's back, I hope ou will take the tip from this defender of capitalism when he says: "Brush employs men for the same purpose as you jurors do.

JOHN PROLETARIAN.

A special course of eight instructive lectures has been carefully prepared by Section Creveland, O., S. L. P., calculated to enlarge the scope of the workingman's views concerning the social and political status. The lectures are delivered every alternate Wednesday at 8 P. M., at the meeting hall of the 2d and 3d District Branches, 1058 Payne Ave., cor. Henry street. The lectures should be attended extensively. The course is as follows:

Genesis of Capital:

Socialism and the Division of Wealth; Socialism and Its Use of Capital; Socialism and "Governmental Ty-

ranny"; Socialism and Utopia; Socialism and "Labor Legislation"; Socialism and the Class Struggle;

Socialism Unavoidable. The first of this series was delivered on the 10th instant; the others r''l be delivered on the dates stated above, and will be announced in the "Lectures"

Full Account of The Recent 'Riots'" in Dublin.

Irish Socialists Hold a Mammoth Demonstration, Which Police Intervention Turns into a Mammoth Parade, to Denounce the Capitalist "Law and Order" British Government for its Assault on the Boers.

DUBLIN, Ireland, Dec. 30, 1899 .- As the facts to be stated herein may be of interest to not only the Irish-American Comrades, but also to the American Comrades, I am instructed to forward to THE PEOPLE the following account of recent happenings here.

I shall begin with the following clippings from the Dublin, Ireland, "Daily Nation" of the 19th instant:

Police Raid in Abbey Street.

After leaving Foster place a number of members of the Irish Socialist Republican Party, accompanied by a large crowd, proceeded to the rooms of the organization in Upper Abbey street. En route loud cheers were given for Kruger, and the success of the Boer arms, while the name of the Colonial Secretary was received with the greatest distavor and booings, To the most casual observer it was quite placed by the seen from the enthuslasm and deadonstrations made by the gathering that their sympathies to a man were entirely with the plucky Boers in their gallant fight for liberty, A posse of police intervened on the route and prevented the crowd from reaching its destination. Subsequently it became known that the Republican Party had determined on holding a meeting in their rooms. A large force of police, under Inspector Dixon had previously assembled outside and in the immediate vicinity of the premises. 133 Upper Abbey street, while some men were also collected in Capel street, which is close by. Some flags which the authorities considered of a treasonable nature were displayed from the windows of the rooms. When he believed the meeting was about to be commenced it is stated that Inspector Dixon ordered the men under his command to force the door of the house and gain access to the building. The adoption of such a violent course of action, however, proved unnecessary, insamuch as the door was not locked. Acting under the direction of their officers the police, to the number of 25, with drawn batons, rushed up stairs, and it is alleged acted in an agressive manner. A member of the organization informed our representative that on entering the rooms at the top of the building, without the slightest reason, they proceeded to destroy a quantity of type used in connection with the Party's publications, tear up pamphlets, and batter received the police to seize the flags of the association under any circumstances. This order they immediately proceeded to carry luto execution, and before many minutes they were in possession

You will see that we are having a pretty hot time here, owing to the Anglo-Boer war. We are availing our selves of every opportunity afforded by the incidents of it to demonstrate against and bring into contempt the institutions of capitalist " law and or-

On the Sunday previous to the occur-On the Sunday previous to the occur-rence of the events described in the clippings, we helped to organize a meet-ing in Beresford place, Dublin. This meeting, however, was proclaimed by the very Government which is alleging as one of the reasons for invading the Transvaal Republics that freedom of speech is not allowed under them!

speech is not allowed under them:

Notwithstanding the proclamation, and the fact that, long before the time appointed for holding the meeting, about 500 police were stationed in and about the place where the meeting was proposed to be held, to enforce the proproposed to be held, to enforce the pro-ciamation, a waggonette, containing James Connolly, Editor of the "Work-ers' Republic"; E. W. Stewart, manager of the paper; and W. J. Bradshaw, Hon-orary Secretary of the Party; Miss Maude Gonne, who is well known in America, and several other revolution-ary spirits, was driven gaily and un-concernedly to the meeting place. Its appearance there was the signal for appearance there was the signal for loud cheers for the "Socialist Republic" on the part of the immense crowd present, and for a fierce charge on the part of the police. The driver was ruthlessly pulled from his position on the box seat, and carried off to an advance of the police station and the police station and the police station and the police. the box seat, and carried off to an adjacent police station, and the police made frantic efforts to stop the progress of the waggonette. But they "reckoned without their host," for our gallant editor immediately seized the reins and drove the yoke right through the mass of infuriated police, amidst the enthusiastic cheers of an ever increasing crowd. Having evaded the police for the nonce, he attempted to address the monster gathering, but had only time to animadvert upon the cowardly action of the authorities, when these blessed props of a rotten system swooped down upon the waggonette again, and essayed to unyoke the horses. Failing in this, the order was given to drive the yoke and its occupants to the nearest station. When the object of the police became known to the gathering, cries of exe-cration rent the air, and at one point a riot seemed imminent. The car, fol-lowed by nearly the whole populace of Dublin, was led to the station, but the police, probably having regard for the dangerous temper of the crowd, instead of arresting the occupants or taking the car, allowed it to pass down a street branching off from the station.

An historic procession then took place through the streets of Dublin. First came the waggonette, with the Socialists and other occupants already Socialists and other occupants already mentioned, surrounding it, and following it was probably the largest crowd that has paraded the streets of Dublin since the stormy times of '67. Following the crowd was the whole available police force of Dublin along with a large number from outlying districts. As the procession triumphantly wended its way through the streets loud and ed its way through the streets, loud and prolonged cheers were given for the "Irish Socialist Republic," the "Social Revolution," and the Boers, who won so bravely, breasting the powers of the most piratical empire under the sun. Cheers were also given for the terrible disasters sustained by the capitalist army, and for the "Downfall of the British Empire." In Georges street, Comrade Connolly managed to address the crowd for a short time. He said that the fact of their meeting having been proclaimed that day ought to in-delibly imprint on other minds the ne-cessity of intelligently using the ballot and capturing the whole machinery of government in the interests of the working class. The Junkers who had originated this war prated a lot about the "outlander," but what about the outlanders who were there that day, denied the right to express their opin-ions upon a question of great moment (Loud cheers.) He moved that this monster meeting hereby declares its opposition to the criminal war now being waged by the capitalist government of England against the citizens of the Transvaal Republic; and that the action of our capitalist corporation in coward-ly absenting themselves from the spe-cial meeting convened with a view to express sympathy with the Boers, in no way represents the opinion of the mass of the people. (Prolonged cheering.) The resolution, on being put to the meeting, was carried by waving of hats, cheering, and cries of "Down with the Robber Empire." Just at this juncture the police interfered again, and at-tempted to stop the waggonette, but they were folled in the attempt by the pluck of the crowd. The procession had proceeded as far as Capel street, when the clatter of hoofs was heard, and on looking back a large number of mounted police were espied bearing wildly down upon the processionists. But the latter were nothing daunted. and stubbornly surrounded the wag-gonette, cheering the occupants the while. The object of the mounted hirelings was soon discovered. They wished in the first place to seize a revolutionary flag which was proudly floating from the waggonette; and, in the second place, they wished to cut the crowd off and compel the car to go in an op-posite direction. This proved the crucial point of the proceedings. The officer made desperate attempts to cap-ture the flag, but it was defended so vigorously by those in the car that for a long time he was unsuccessful until a large number of foot constables came to his assistance, and brute force

prevailed. While this was being enacted, the mounted constables, groaning the police and cheering the "Socialist Republic" alternately.

There is an end to everything, how-ever, and this end of the historic de-monstration came in a short time after.

The crowd were manifesting in such a The crowd were manifesting in such a dangerous spirit that the police finally decided to take possession of the waggonette. Their first move in this direction was to attempt to selze the reins. Connolly would not let them go, however, and he was brutally slung off the car. The rest of the occupants were treated in a somewhat similar fashion. The police had it not all their own way. The police had it not all their own way, however, some of them meeting the treatment which they intended for the occupants. After the capture of the car, police and people met in conflict, baton charges were frequent, and the greatest excitement prevailed until a

The one significant feature in connec tion with the whole display was the whole-hearted sympathy of the mass of the crowd—the working class—for the occupants of the car, and their intel-ligent recognition of the significant contest which was going on between two opposing forces, the representatives of the dominant class and the representatives of the Irish revolutionary prole-tariat. It thrilled one to hear the tu-multuous cheering for the "Downfall of Capitalism" and the institution of the Socialist Republic. The new spirit is abroad in Ireland! Long live the Socialist Republic!

But time at last makes all things even And if we do but watch the hour,
There never yet was human power
That could evade, if unforgiven,
The patient hate and vigil long
Of those who treasure up a wrong.

W. J. BRADSHAW,

The receipt of a sample copy of THE PEOPLE is an invitation to subscribe.

BOYS WANTED."

PRICE 2 CENTS.

Childhood Sacrificed to Parents' Necessity.

Modern Moloch.

The Capitalist Class Poisons the Root of Manhood and Womanhood by Depriving Childhood of its Joys Together With its Early Opportunities.

NEWARK, N. J. Jan. 5 .- "Boys wanted to work on foot presses." This sign on the office door of a butcher shop attracted the attention of a poorly-clad man, as he returned from his day's work on Saturday night. He had been working hard all week, and when he reached home, sat down to reckon out with his wife how far his wages would reach to meet the growing demands of his household. It wouldn't reach nohow. Our greatest financiers could not have found the way to make ends meet in this case. In spite of the greatest economy, denying themselves all pleasures and comforts, the meagre wage would not reach to provide food, clothing and shelter. A careworn look spread over the faces of man and wife, "What will we do?" asked the wife, "the landlord wants money, the grocer and butcher must be satisfied."

Just then their eldest child, a boy of fourteen came houseless.

Just then their eldest child, a boy of fourteen, came bouncing in from his play, merry laughter on his lips, child-ish joy in his eyes. His cheeks wore the blossom of youthful health and spirits. At the sight of the boy, an idea flashed into the brain of the worlied narrent and dear the beautiful or the brain of the worlied narrent and dear the state of the worlied narrent and dear the state of the state idea finabed into the brain of the worried parent, an idea that made him
groan out in anguish at the next moment. "Boys wanted to work on foot
presses." Did that mean his boy? He
hated the thought, and he hated himself for thinking it. But it would not
leave him. Must he sacrifice the boy's
youth, his plays and pleasures, rob him
of years of childhood? There was but
one alternative: either his boy must be of years of childhood? There was but one alternative; either his boy must be sold to the factory, or they all go down in the ruins of want. The factory wanted his boy, and, though it was breaking the hearts of the parents, the factory must have its victim. His pay would satisfy the landlord, and keep the roof over their heads.

You can see them at six every night, these youths—men in life knowledge

these youths—men in life knowledge and life burden, doomed never to become men in the noble sense of the word. Ah, yes, we can see these childish faces besmeared with the signs of their premature toil, and we can no more recognise in their faces the features of those Christ wished to see tures of those Christ wished to come

The system of profit, aided by the competition in the labor market, is keeping men's wages down to the existence point, occasional booms notwithstanding. The more children are sent to the factory, the more the labor market is swelled, the more will wages the wayerned by the increasely law. sink, governed by the inexorable law of supply and demand. This law, at present, controls men as it controls commercial chattel. It is a case of boys and girls in deadly competition against their fathers. In some cases the mother is also forced into this competition that killing and the second control that is a case of the mother is also forced into this competition. the mother is also forced into this competition, thus killing all semblance of home life and comfort. Some factories employ entire families, the aggregate earnings of which are little above the former wages of the father.

A favorite propaganda "hit" of the prohibitionists is to picture a saloon, with the sign, "Boys Wanted, for the Devil," tacked to its door. A great deal of harangue has been desviced to

deal of harangue has been devoted to this imaginary sign, while the moral reformers pass the real thing without reformers pass the real thing without thought or comment every day. "Boys wanted, to work on foot presses!" Do you know what this sign means to you and I? It means my boy and your boy hurled to the Moloch of Gain; their youth and ambition ruined, their innocent mind polluted. It means, their limbs put in deadly peril every hour of the day, feeding butcher machines. It means their school life cut short, their childish school life cut short, their childish school life cut short. It means their school life cut short, their childish-cheerful dispositions changed; it means our home life ruined, babbling child voices suddenly hushed. It means my boy and your boy arrayed against me and you in a deadly warfare, more fierce than that waged on the field of battle. It is the explicit later. field of battle. It is the scarlet letter G on the bosom of our decomposing noxious system. A building divided against itself must fall.

against itself must fall.

Young workman, you are our hope
for the coming emancipation of labor;
consider well what that portentous
sign means to you. You have your life
before you, and shaping it in the right
course, is shaping the course of the
Republic rightly. Before taking the
girl of your heart home to your hearth,
register the solemn vow that your
home life shall not be ruined by the
nefarious system of Capitalism. Become perfectly class-conscious, and do
not vote for any party that seeks to come perfectly class-conscious, and do not vote for any party that seeks to perpetuate a social "order" that tears the children from their parents and home, to sacrifice their youth, their health, their morals and their limbs to the factory. Give your boys a chance! Vote for the system that will foster and protect child-life. Vote for a system that will educate your children. The Socialist Labor Party is pledged to acolish child labor, is pledged to secure for the father sufficiently remunerative employment to support his family in employment to support his family in comfort. The Socialist Republic will not tolerate any such sign, "Boys want-ed, to work on foot presses." ROBERT MINDON.

THE PEOPLE.

-- EVERY SUNDAY. -

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In	1888 (Presidential)	. 2,068
In	1890 1892 (Presidential)	.21,157
In.	1894 1896 (Presidential)	.86,564
		82,204

One idiatic habit of the people is to attribate to the king what they do themselves They fight. Whose the glory? The king's. They pay. Whose the generalty? The king's. king's. Then the people love him for being so rich. The king receives a crown from the peer, and returns them a farthing. How generous he is! The coloneus which is the pedestal centemplates the pigmy which is the statue. How great is this myrmidon! he is an my back. A dwarf has an excellent way of being tailer than a giant; it is to perch himself on his shoulders. But that the giant should allow it, there is the wonand that he should admire the height f the dwarf, there is the folly. Simplicity of mankind! VICTOR HUGO.

IS THERE A "WOMAN QUESTION"!

A recent number of the "Cosmopolitan" contains an article on the "Woman Question" by the talented Olive Schreiner that goes far to render one charitable towards that brand of "Reformers" that move along the line of sex. If so talented a woman as Olive Schreiner can blunder so egregiously, what can be expected of her less favored sisters?

The purpose of the article is to show how the march of society is marked by marked changes in the work that woman has performed; each change consisting in stripping her of some function previously performed by her, until the day has come when even the function of bearing children is being taken away from woman.

Surely the presentation of the "Woman Question" in such a way. especially culminating with such a climax, should serve to establish beyond peradventure the fact that there is a "Woman Question"; a very serious question, at that, and one particularly concerning woman. Nevertheless what the article does accomplish is to crushingly demolish that baneful error that consists in blurring the Race or Social Question by introducing the untenable issue of sex. Indeed, the very climax of the article by specifying a subject, that falls exclusively within one sex, serves the purpose of demonstrating the fundamental falsity of the sex issue.

Another talented woman, George Eliot, called attention to the fact that the important thing to do was not to discover differences in things seemingly alike, but to discover the likeness in things seemingly different. If Olive Schreiner had taken her philosophic sister's advice, she would have escaped the blunder into which she fell, and would have discovered in the seemingly different fates of man and of woman an ing identity. S discovered that machinery, together with concentrated capital, was stripping man as well as woman of one household function after another; she would have discovered that, as fast as sewing, spinning, etc., was taken from the housewife, carpentering, tinkering, etc., was also taken from the pater familias, production tending evermore to be carried on en masse, for sale, ever less for home use or consumption; and thus, following the march of events by the light of that wise direction to seek the likeness ness there may be in things seemingi, unlike, rather than seek the difference there may be in things seemingly alike, she would have noticed (and understood) the significance of the simultaneous phenomena of HE TOWNS and of SHE TOWNS,-manifestations that are but the acme of the broad fact that Capitalism uproots the family, depriving man as well as woman of the function of prothere may be in things seemingly creation; and, above all, that woman, as well as man, figures among the pestiferous tyrants as the beneficiary of this family-destroying and race-unsexing system of capitalism.

There is no woman question, neither man question; there is no race question, nor color question, nor religious question. What there is is the Humanity Question,-the social question. To take up sex, color, creed or race is to fritter away energy at the twigs of the tree whose trunk should be attended to. All these so-called "questions" are but the fruit or flower that betray with their poison-taste or smell the nature

spring. That tree is Capitalism, the poisoner of the human race

Brothers and sisters, all, let us lay the axe to its root and hew that tree

DISGRACEFUL ATTITUDE OF CONTINENTAL POWERS.

The Powers of Continental Europe are in a frenzy of joy at the thrashing England is receiving at the hands of the Boers. Is this joy due to their admiration of the brilliant military strategy displayed by the Boers? No! Is it due to their sympathy with a country striving to gain its political freedom? No! The joy is due to the fact that each of these rejoicing Powers, and all combined, have been bested by the piratical capitalist ruling class of England in the game that each of these Powers have taken a hand in, but never could reach "British perfection."

But the spectacle is doubly disgrace ful. Besides being disgraceful in that it betrays the joy of little builies at the trials of a big bully, it is disgraceful in that the sense of injured dignity that these Continental Powers certainly retain against England for her repeated trespasses upon them, can be soothed, and the injuries avenged if these Powers but abandoned their own home capital-

ist piratical social system. The weakness of the Continental Powers lies in that they are capitalist Powers; on that field England has the start of them, and holds the sword over their heads just because to capitalist countries colonies are a necessity, and the navy of England is, therefore, able to cripple the needed commerce of all her continental enviers. But capitalism dropped, the nation co-operatively organised, production of the necessaries of life making the upward jump that it then would, not only would the happiness of those countries increase a thousand-fold, but they would become infinitely more powerful. Their striking arm-if the striking of a foe should be deemed advisable—could be raised with irresistible force against a nation that is still trammelled by the capitalist system; and then the bullying power of England would be at an end.

But this course the Continental Powers will not take. They prefer to snarl at England rather than to free themselves. It is left to the class-conscious Proletariat of Continental Europe to perform this all-round important task, in the performance of which the British class-conscious Proletariat will itself take a hand, thus overthrowing the disgrace-breeding international capitalist class.

PUCKING SOCIALISM.

The Bryan-Democrat and liquor dealers' candidate, the "Socialist" Mayor Chase, of Haverhill, has perpetrated a message to which a whole, long article should be devoted, taking up each point made as so many illustrations of the fact that Debs-Democracy, or Social-Democracy Socialism is but a Puck caricature of Socialism, as far as its principles are concerned; -as far as its practice is concerned, the fact of its being inherently corrupt, and but a mantle for capitalist chicanery, that the Chase or Haverhill brand has amply demonstrated before, and need not be here rehearsed again. As to the Puckishness of Haverhill's Social Democracy Socialism, let two instances, borrowed from Mr. Chase's inaugural, tell the

Says the gentleman in one place:

Everything is rapidly becoming monopolized. The MIDDLEMEN and the tollers are being driven to penury and want, while the accumulated product of centuries is fast going into the hands of a few, who toll not, neither do they spin.

Consequently Wannamaker, Macy, Ridley, Siegel-Cooper, Marshall Field, and the other large department stores, -all of them MIDDLEMEN-are being driven into penury and want!!!

The galimatias of Haverhill's Puck-Socialism proceeds, on the one hand, from its dense ignorance upon what the "middleman" means, and upon the "middleman's" important, necessary rôle in all civilized social systems as the living enginry of distribution; and, on the other hand, the galimatias proceeds from the essential middle class instincts of Haverhill's Puck Socialism, and the predominant Haverhill middle class' feature of being small retailers (small middlemen).

The "toiler" and the "middleman" cannot be lumped together, the former is a proletarian, the latter is a bourgeois. In the development of capitalism, the toiler, as a class, sinks ever lower into "penury and want"; just the reverse with the middleman, as a class. Individual middlemen may go down in the competition of capitalists with capitalists,-just the same as with manufacturing capitalists,-but as a class. the middleman-sub-division of capitalism, faring just as the manufacturing subdivision of capitalism, grows ever ore powerful: the middlemen mammoth concerns of the Wannamakers spring up hand in hand with the Carnegie establishments. To lump the middleman and the toiler together, and then weep over both is to out-Puck Puck.

Again, under the head of "Taxation" a painful subject, be it remembered, for the middle class,—the Haverhill Debs-Democrat "Socialist" Mayor says: of the poison-tree from which they

The subject of taxation is a vexing one to all municipalities, and always will be so long

as the present system exists. Every growing city is confronted with locressing needs and a corresponding inability to provide for them by tax levy, and A RECOURSE TO BOND ISSUES IS THE ONLY ALTERNATIVE.

Bond issues to be an escape from tax levy!?! How are the bonds to be paid for, interest and capital? Hitherto taxation was the only way. But it seems that a brand new style of bonds is now to make its appearance, a bond that is to be redeemed and the interest on which is to be paid without any tax levy.

The thing that spooks in the head of the "Socialist" mayor of Haverhill is again typical of middle class muddleheadedness. Never sensible enough to recognize that the social system, by which they would like to grow into sharks, is reducing them down to minnows for the actual sharks to devour; never intelligent enough to understand that, the middle class ever tightens the rope tighter around its own neck by the very means that it imagines to escape

Its goods cannot compete with the large Capitalists, hence its life becomes harder. Does the middle class rise equal to the occasion and help overthrow the existing social system? No! It goes to the banker, raises a loan, and by escaping immediate bankruptcy, it imagines it has escaped for good. Yet not so. What it has done is to strap an added obligation upon its back that will render its collapse more grievous. Unable before to make the two ends meet, now that it has the added burden of interest to pay, it collapses under the Sheriff's hammmer. Just so now with the Haverhill Debs-Democratic "Socialist" Mayor. The class he represents, and whose instincts breathe out of every one of his pores, is ground down by taxation, and that class imagines it can escape taxation by the issuing of bonds, little stopping to think that presently the whole bond (and its interest right along), will roll back upon it and have to be redeemed by taxes-to the greater glory of the upper or big shark Capitalist class.

The Pucking of Socialism, in which the Haverhill Social or Debs Democrats are engaged, is typical of middle class turpitude. Ever under false colors, ever wielding swords that its nerveless arms are not equal to, that class now spouts some Socialist phrases, but pursues middle class policy and aims.

As the thing is bound to wither soon er or later, and sooner than later, the performances of the Haverhill Debs-Democracy "Socialism" should not pass by unnoticed for instruction and warning, and unappreciated for fun.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

The Indianapolis, Ind., "News" seems blissfully ignorant of the nature of the political waters that the keel of the nation's "ship of state" is now traversing. It says:

It is just as necessary for the country that there should be an opposing party as a gov-eraing party. The Democrats should abandon silver. There is room for "division" on ques-tions of statesmanship as to the future care of democratics.

An "opposition party," to "keep the other in check," and alternating with that other, each alternately "keeping the other in check," is a product of days of economic or political stagnation. With a social system in existence and in force, "opposition" parties for in-checkkeeping purposes naturally arise, and to justify their existence must scheme issues. The political struggle under such circumstances is a farce; and such we have seen it of late to be between the Democratic and Republican parties. But these days are going by. The political waters, agitated by the under-currents of the industrial evolution, are getting choppy; the old style of "issues" can no longer be manufactured; new issues are arising that make against both the old political parties, seeing that these issues are flat denials of the very structural formation on which the old parties rest. Worst of all for the old style of "issues" and parties, with their old style flippancy, is the rise of a new political party-the Socialist Labor Party-that issues from the very nature of the changing political waters, and that fits these changes as the Naiad fits her cradle-waves.

The "News" advice is out of date.

Can it be? Yes it is. The New York "Sun" and the "International Typographical Union" are arrum in arrum. Last Monday's "Sun" publishes, with approving headlines, a statement by Auditor St. Clair, Gov. Steunenberg's representative in the rascalities committed against the miners in the Cœur d'Alene region, that adds insult to the injury now perpetrated upon the workera by the capitalist class in Idaho, and the "Sun" publication is exactly in accord with the report of the International Typographical Union's man, Kennedy, and in accord with the resolutions adopted by the International Typographical Union's branch in Boise,

The New Orleans, La., says:

Eugene V. Debs may come here if the Trades and Labor Council so decide.

It would have been correcter to say: Eugen V. Debs may come here if his advance agent can properly "work" the Trads and Labor Council so as to pay Debs a couple of hundred dollars for the privilege of hearing him recite some poetry, and crib some Socialist speeches which he does not understand.

TWO BAD FEATURES.

There are some things about Socialists I do not like.

First, I don't admire their intolerance; second, their unpractical character. These two features lead them into many mistakes. In order that I may make clear what it is that I mean, let me cite two instances, one local, the other international to the local, the other international, to the point.

Two or three years ago, there was inaugurated in New York City, an edu-cational movement, known as "The People's Institute." The aim of this movement is, according to its pro-moters, the extension of sociological knowledge among the working classes by means of lectures and discussions. The support of many professors, men, rabbis, labor leaders and literary lights was secured, many of whom lec-tured and participated in the discussions held under its auspices. In fact, every one, excepting the intolerant and nar-row-minded Socialists, engaged in the laudable work. They alone held aloof, saying that "The People's Institute" was a capitalist concern whose object was the reverse of that announced; that instead of the extension of sociological knowledge, its purpose is the perpetuation of capitalist ignorance.

Last week a New York newspaper informed its readers, through its news columns, that one of the lecturers advertised to lecture before "The People's Institute" had his engagement cancelled. Inquiry revealed the fact that this was done at the behest of a mono-polistic oil corporation that subscribed hundreds of thousands of dollars to the support of "The People's Institute," and that was opposed to the lecturer because he had antagonized it during his term of office as a State's attorney-general. It was a case of choosing between the loss of a sociological lecture (from a reactionary standpoint, it is true) and the loss of some hundreds of thousands of beautiful, round, sound, substantial dollars from a capitalistic corporation, with the decision in favor of the latter.

Now, that is the first instance. es, undoubtedly, prove the Socialists to have been correct in their statement of the real object of the so-called "Peo-ple's" institute. But, then, how much nicer it would be if the Socialists were a little broader, and would only per-mit themselves to waste their mental energies, digesting and assimilating the sociological hash, dished out by the purveyors of intellectual food at the "People's" institute. What, if they did from an attack of mental indiges tion (better known as muddle-headedness) and were compelled to place themselves in the hands of those capitalist quacks who, under pretense of curing their disorder, would utilize it to extort big fees, in the shape of surplus value, from them for the benefit of their (the quacks') masters, the head "physicians"—the capitalists? What's a little surplus value when broadness is concerned? Note how readily the gentlemen of the "People's" institute part with theirs in order that they may be broad and liberal, too.

Now, for the second instance.—Dur-ing the early part of last year, an international conference, aiming at the abolition of war and the establishment of universal peace, was called at the Hague, through the initiative of the benign Czar of all the Russias said, at the time, that though this conference would not succeed in abolishing var entirely, it would adopt measure like arbitration and more humane codes of warfare, that would prevent and mitigate its horrors to a great extent.

Thereupon every one sang the praise of the benevolent Czar, and approved of the conference as a practical move in the direction of a nobler and higher civilization; every one—but those un-practical Socialists. They called it "cant," "hypocrisy," a bamboozle and waste of valuable time. "War," said they, "has its origin in the economic necessities of Capitalism. Under Capitalism, the industrial nations of must always extend their territory, in order that they may acquire new markets in which to dispose of the sur-plus products that glut the home mar-kets because of the taking of surplus value. Therefore, if we would really end war, or even prevent it occasion-ally and mitigate its horrors, when necessary, we must end the taking of surplus value and the necessity for new markets that flows from it; in other words, we must end Capitalism." Well, every one voted the Socialists dreamers, octrinarians, visionaries and a few other things indicative of dogmatism and a lack of practical sense, while the conference approved of arbitration as a preventative of war, and the use of dum-dum bullets and liddyte as a more humane way of carrying it on. What humane difference there is between the dum-dum bullets and lyddite of the "civilized" capitalist and the barbarous weapons of the "uncivilized" savage is quite apparent; but, then,

doesn't matter, anyway; it's a digres-sion from the main subject, so let it go. Hardly had the conference finished its advance "toward a higher and nobler civilization," and son ization," and some of the delegates secured higher and nobler positions and salaries, as a result of their "arduand salaries, as a result of their "ardu-ous labors" in the furtherance of such advance, when war between the British and the Boers began. Now, it does a man who is a man, in the most modern sense, good to see how that war de-monstrated that arbitration is a practical preventative of war, and that the Socialists are unpractical thinkers. Ah, it does a man good to see how it was that war never occurred, and note the insignificant loss of life that follows its sublimely humans pursuit. In the be-ginning of the war, thus prevented and pursued, England, history informs us, would not listen to offers of mediation This leading actor in the just ng "Drama of Peace" thus showed she had mouthed her part without any con-sideration for morality and justice; she resorted to cant and hypocrisy. As a result her soldiers are now being m down on the battle field by thousands, filling the nation with consternation and alarm, and arousing all her enemies, who played subordinate parts in the drama in which England was the the drama in which England was the star, into an activity that threatens her complete downfall. They, the peace-conferers, the practical advancers of a "nobler and higher civilization," are hovering like carrion-crow around this as they hope, dying nation, ready to pounce upon and devour her interests in India, China and wherever possible; for this death will mean to them a con-trol of territory that will insure their industrial progress and domination. But, then, you Socialists ought not to

unpractical. What, if this does prove the correctness of your "theories" of war? What, if this drama of battle and blood, this terrible epic waiting for a new Homer to sing it, is true? Why not be "practical"? Why not help those

things that bring you nearer your goal? These are my two objections and my one argument against the Socialists. BROOKLYNIAN.

Marx' Great Work.

The science of political economy is commanding the attention of thought-ful people as never before. The issues contending political turning more and more to industrial questions, the solution of which de-mands the most searching investigation of the basic principles of political econ-

Every wile known to the "political heeler" is being urged to deceive the worker, but there are many signs, well observed by the enemy, that "The Man with the Hoe," is nor "Brother to the Ox," his form is Not "stooped," although for ages he has borne the burden of the world, but erect, with sinews of iron, to battle for the emancipation of the race. Nor has he "the slanting brow," but a developing intellect that is fast becoming conscious of the dignity and mission of his class.

The wage workers can and must think for themselves. Their common interests should bind them together in an intelligent effort to discover the cause of their enslavement. It does not require a very comprehensive mind to understand that there is a way out, a rational remedy for every economic maladjustment. Perhaps with a little common sense and study we may find the cause of our enslavement and the way out of it. To this end, classes in Political Science are being organized, using "Capitalist Production," by Karl Marx, as a text book. The work is by far the most scientific

exposition of capitalist production extant. No less an authority than Encyclopædia Britannica (Vol. 22, Page 223) has this to say: "The great work of Marx may be described as an exposition and criticism of Capital. But it is also, indirectly, an exposition of Socialism, inasmuch as the practical evo-lution of capital is governed by natural law, the inevitable tendency of which is toward Socialism. It is the great aim of Marx to reveal the law of the economic movement of modern times: now the economic movement of modern times is dominated by capital. Explain therefore, the natural history of capi-tal, the use, consolidation and decline of its supremacy as an evolutionary force, and you forecast the nature of that into which it is being transformed -Socialism. Hence the great task of the Marx school is not to preach an economic and social gospel, not to provide a new and ready-made scheme of social regeneration after the fashion of the early Socialists, nor to counteract by alleviating measures the wretchedness of our present system, but to explain and promote the inevitable pro cess of social evolution so that the domination of capital may run its course and give place to that higher system that is to come... He spent forty laborious years almost wholly in exile as the champion of the proletariat. In the combination of learning, philosophic acumen and literary power he is probably second to no economic thinker of the nineteenth century. He seems to have been master of the whole range of economic literature and wielded it with a logical skill not less masterly. But his great strength lay in his knowledge of the technical and economic development of modern industry, and in his marvelous insight into the tendencies of social evolution determined by the technical and economic factors

The above review, though not written by a scientific Socialist, serves to show that in the estimation of thinkers and scholars "Capitalist Production" by Marks ranks the highest in economic literature.

Wage workers, read this book! will teach you, not only how to think, but, by implication, how to act. It is not a dream book. It breathes no piteous whine for charity, but an un-compromising demand for justice. It constructs no millennial paradise predicated upon the golden rule, but recogthe facts of human nature, in accordance with natural law.

The State Committee of the S recognizing the importance of placing this book in the hands of the wage workers; having charge of the printery belonging to the party, in the State, we are able to print, on good paper, with plates from the type used in this circular, with paper cover, and mail 5,000 copies of "Capital by Marx" for \$2,500. And, having received encouraging letters from other State Committees and Sections, we make the following proposition: If we can get 5,000 subscribers, at 50 cents each, we will issue the book, and turn the plates over

to the National Executive Committee. Let each Section elect an agent to canvass for subscribers, the agent to report to us, on the first of each month, the number of paid-up subscribers. When 5,000 subscribers are secured

by all the agents, we will notify the agents to forward the money.

Every Socialist should push this work! It is the best propaganda extant, will furnish the Party with first-class plates of "Capital," free, and the price is within the reach of the wage workers, MISSOURI STATE COMMITTEE,

4101/2 Market, st., St. Louis, Mo.

Lectures.

Jan. 12-J. Seidel, "Taxes," (Jewish) Excelsior Literary Society, 184 De-lancey street, New York, 8 P. M.

Jan. 14-Julian Pierce, "Capitalism and Socialism," Wurzer's Hall, 315 Washington street, Brooklyn, 8 P. M.

Jan. 14—Ernest Sherwood, "Nothing to Arbitrate," Textile Hall, Olneyville square, Providence, R. I.

Jan. 17—Thos. A. Hickey, Columbia, Hall, Carroll street, corner Columbia, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Jan. 18-Thos A. Hickey, 1265 Third

Jan. 22—Thos A. Hickey, Fraternity Hall, 869 Bedford ave., Brooklyn.



Uncle Sam and Bother Jonathan

UNCLE SAM-I saw you reading the Socialist Labor Party's platform. I'm

BROTHER JONATHAN—I don't yet know. There are a number of things I don't yet understand.

U. S .- Which one, for instance?

B. J.—How they're going to do it. For instance: Here are the Vanderbille and others owning the railroads; there are the Goulds owning the telegraphs and so forth. I understand that the Socialists want all these things, including the mines the factories. ding the mines, the factories-

U. S.—The whole machinery of production, transportation and distribution.

B. J.—Yes, they want to nationalise all these things.

U. S .- Correct.

B. J.—But all these things are now owned by private individuals. How we these to be taken from them? Are the people going to be bought off? If a where are you going to get the n from? Or?

U. S.—Bought off! Was King George "bought off?" Did the colonists raise money to pay him? My recollection of the transaction is, and mighty proud of it are our so-called "Sons" and our as-called "Daughters of the Revolution" called "Daughters of the Revolut (most of whom now own these rail roads, mines, factories, etc.), that, when "moneys were raised," they were raised to knock down King George, not to "buy him off." he not having shared the view of the Revolutionary Fathers that these colonies are and of right ought in be free.'

B. J.—Why, then, Socialists mean to confiscate all these things!?!

U. S.—Did the Revolutionary Fathers confiscate" these colonies?

B. J. puckers his lips.

U. S.—They belonged to King George B. J .- They did.

U. S .-- If the simple fact of taking away a thing from one who "owns" it is "confiscation," then these colonies were surely "confiscated" away from King George.

J.-I don't like that word, "confiscation.

U. S .-- But wasn't it confiscation all

B. J. makes a wry face.
U. S.—Let me come to your aid. Rewasn't confiscation.

B. J.—I'm glad you say so.
U. S.—You evidently feel that the taking away of the colonies from Kiag George has all the outward marks of confiscation, and yet you have a strong aversion to giving that name to the se tion of our Revolutionary Fathers. There is a conflict in your mind. The reason is that you are not clear upon an important legal, historic and socio-

ogic fact.
B. I.—Which?
U. S.—The term "confiscation" plies the recognition of a certain law.

If the property taken is owned by a law that is recognized, then the act is confiscation; if the law on which the ownership is based is denied, then there is no confiscation. Now, then, under as sun that ever shone, in no clime, and no time have peoples ever meekly folds their arms and died by law. Jost soon as a people realize, are consistent of the fact, that a certain law, or mice

of laws, stands between them and the lives, that law has gone. Catch out B. J.—I do.
U. S.—Now, then, the propertyship of these colonies in King George was grounded on certain laws; our Revoluionary Fathers long felt the shoe ing; their lives becoming more and more precarious, they did not know where the fault lay, and groped about, bowing to that law. Finally, the truth dawned the fact that the trouble lay in the so-cial system, that is, the system of laws under which they were going down. Just as soon as they saw that, the

knicked the law overboard-B. J.—Bully for them! U. S.—And took possession of the country. Their depriving King George of what he had was not "confiscation" because the Revolution overthree the

B. J.—And high time it was, too! U. S.—Revolutions bring along with them their own laws. By the laws of our first Revolution this territory ours, and, accordingly, we simply to possession of our own. That surely

B. J.—That's all right.
U. S.—So with regard to the ownship of these mines, railroads, factorial in short, of the nation's machiner. ship of these in short, of the nation's machine in short, of the nation's machine production. The proprietary rights production. The proprietary rights the present owners, the capitalist of the commendation the present owners, the capitalist can are grounded on a certain system laws. So long as people bow to the they will consider the taking of the people feel pinched and are going down properly to be confiscation, they will pretty soon discover these laws stand between themselved and their lives. Soon as they that discovery, the law will be outlined in the capitalist class. Our second Revolution, now at hand, will brise rights of the capitalist class. Our so ond Revolution, now at hand, will brit its own laws along with it. By the laws the ownership of the nations chinery of production will vest is people jointly; and when they take session they will be simply taking to own. So long as you prate about ing off," or are preoccupied about fiscating" the nation's machinery production, you simply betray the that you have not yet found out the present social system, or system laws, decrees your death.

The receipt of a sample copy of T PEOPLE is an invitation to subset

SWINE RENDING SWINE.

Pen Picture of Capitalist Concerns Rending Each Other.

Holyoky, Mass., Jan. 4.—The last on of the Holyoke Board of Alderon December 20, 1899, was not only the longest session on record, lasting s o'clock in the evening until midget, but was a memorable one in more

The object of the meeting was to act non two petitions for franchises, one the Massachusetts Telephone Comany for permission to establish a rival one system in Holyoke, in oppoition to the present New England Telehone and Telegraph Company; the ther for permission to establish a new greet-car line, connecting Easthampon, Northampton and Westfield with

The aldermanic chamber and corriwere crowded with city officials awers and spectators who had come to winess the anticipated fray, and either were they disappointed. The my became a battle royal of big capi-lists against big capitalists for the ession of prospective dollars which re to be squeezed out of the public.

President Holbrock and Attorney Poole, of the Massachusetts Telephone mpany, showed in glowing words the nefits Holyokers might derive out of they proposed new telephone system; they held up to view the big profits the present New England Company is squeezing out of the public, and denounced that as an injustice.

When Mr. Holbrock concluded, the Socialist alderman rose to ask a few questions, whereupon this dialogue en-

Soc. Ald.-"Mr. Holbrock, how much of your proposed lines will be under-ground conduits?"

Holdrock—"We propose to have all our lines underground, except in the ontlying districts."

ontlying districts."

Soc. ALD.—"Are you willing to give the city the free use of one or more of your conduits for its fire alarm and police signal service?"

HOLBROCK—"Yes, sir."

Soc. ALD.—""Will you accept any location for your wires designated by ser Board of Public Works?"

HOLBROCK-"Yes, sir."
Soc. Ald.-"Would you be willing to mter into a contract with the city, in lieu of paying taxes, the city to own he conduits?

HOLBROCK—"Yes, sir; we would be wen glad to enter into such a con-tract. What is your tax rate?" (\$16

Soc. ALD.—"In the construction of the work, will you give Holyoke workmen the preference, at the rate of eight hours

er day and \$2 minimum wages?" Ησιβησικ (laughingly)—"Yes, sir." Soc. Ald.—"Would you be willing to mee that part of the street under which

our conduits are laid?"
At this point the President of the ard. Alderman French, rapped quiring colleague to order, and stated haviring colleague to order, and stated that what he proposed would conflict with the city ordinances. To this the Socialist alderman replied that the city being about to grant a valuable franchise, it was his duty to get all the concessions possible from the company as a condition for granting the franchise. After the franchise was granted After the franchise was granted nothing more could be got, as was evi-ient from the present trouble between the city and the New England Tele me Company, which had already

asted over three years.
Attorney Powers, in behalf of the
New England Company, remonstrated
against the granting of the franchise. le spoke nearly an hour, and tried to how that his company was paying a show that his company was paying a dividend of only 6 per cent., and that the business men of Holyoke would gain nothing by the new company. President Holbrock laughed at the lies of "6 per cent. profits," and let out these two cats, saying: "We give

out these two cats, saying: "We give the lawyers the figures to talk about, let never facts"; and "We may call such other hard names in argument, we remain gentlemen always and

The matter was then referred to next Nar's city government. It was now a quarter past ten o'clock

a the street car franchise came up; lawyers were at each other at once. wyer O'Donnell, of Holyoke, presi dent pro tem, for the new company, stated that the new venture would imdensely benefit the business men of

Again, the Socialist alderman rose to s few questions, and this dialogue

oc. ALD.-"Mr. O'Donnell, how much of your proposed railroad system runs the city highways, and how much 190n private landa? O'DONNELL-"About two-thirds of the

these run upon the city highways, and the third upon private lands."

Sec Alb.—"At these times of rapid trant our country roads are too nar-

tow for any more crowding; are you willing to widen the roads sufficiently travel? DONNELL.—'Yes, sir; we are willing widen these roads to the required

Soc. ALD.—"Are you willing to keep

the roads free of snow in winter for the travel by the public?"

O'Donnett—"Yes, sir; we are willing to clean the snow off from curb to mak"

-"Are you willing to em stoy Holyoke labor exclusively, and at the rate of eight hours a day and \$2

um wages? O'DORNELL-"Yes, sir; with great

several prominent Holyoke business a were next called upon to show reasons why the franchise should be masted. All of them saw the prospective dollars rolling into their tills from these neighboring towns. Druggist J. Curran (ex-mayor) best expressed the views by stating that he was larging his goods in Springfield, and way time he saw those car-loads of the last that he was larging his goods in Springfield, and way time he saw those car-loads of the last that he was larging his goods in Springfield to do their trading he saw the necessity of the last meeting of Section Gioversville, we subscribed over \$40 towards the Dailly Prople fund. Johnstown will soon be in line.

LEWIS HOECKEL.

Keep as eye as year wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate werk at the effect. eral prominent Holyoke business

Thomas Cormody, a stove dealer, went into ecstusies over the new scheme; in fiery language he denounced the old street car company for its tyranny. Speech upon speech followed, until the enthusiasm of the spectators reached fever heat reached fever heat.

strant for the old company. He said the new company was a fraudulent con-cern, without any financial backing, having some trust company behind it, whose name could not be obtained. His company was ready to build the desired road in less time than the new com-pany would be able to do. Brooks, bathed in perspiration, tried in vain to swing the audience over to his side, but he never got a cheer. There seems to be a deep-rooted hatred prevailing for the old company. In closing, Lawyer Brooks made this suggestive statement: "Gentlemen, we are paid attorneys, talking for pay; I receive mine when I have spoken; you expect to receive yours in the bye and bye; we are all after the dollar." In the course of his speech Cormody had said, raising his voice to a high pitch: "I am pledged to \$5,000, and can make it \$50,000 if necessary." Alluding to this, Lawyer Brooks asked the question: Are you willing to tell that to the asssors?" (Laughter.) Being a few minutes to midnight, the

oratory ceased, and a motion was made to refer the matter to the next city government. This was amended that the franchise be granted. The motion was lost. Upon the motion to grant the franchise the Socialist alderman went on record as being opposed to the granting of the franchise while the eight democrats present voted in favor.

When the Socialist alderman recorded his vote as "no," a murmur of dissent went through the audience; it was freely said that he was bought up. The next day the Democratic papers contained insulting articles against the Socialist, but never a word against the Republicans, who also voted "no."

The Socialist Labor Party, at its regular meeting on December 24, 1899

lar meeting on December 24, 1899, adonted this resolution:

WHEREAS, The Socialist Labor Party is organized for the purpose of securing complete political power, to be used for public good, instead of for private gain, as is being done now by Republiand Democratic public officials;

WHEREAS, The Socialist Labor Party stands firmly opposed to the further strenghtening of the Capitalist class by granting them more franchises; there-

RESOLVED. That we fully approve of the action of our representative in the City government, M. Ruther, for refusing to grant a franchise to the represen tatives of a new street railroad company at the meeting of the Holyoke Board of Aldermen, held on December 20, 1899. E. A. BUCKLAND, Chairman.

Supplementing this resolution, Com-

ade Ruther makes this statement:

1. I voted against the franchise because the platform upon which I was elected pledges me to give away no more franchises to private corporations.

From the facts presented it led me to believe that the whole scheme is not above suspicion as a fraudulent

3. The City of Holyoke now owns a steam railroad to Westfield which paid 10 per cent, dividend this year, and it would be bordering on insanity to sanc-tion the building of a rival road in competition with our own.

4. It makes no difference to the wage-worker which railroad money king pockets his nickel for a street car ride. 5. I obtained valuable concessions from the temporary directorate of the new company, but when the franchise was read prior to adoption, my concessions were ignored.

Abolishing Wage Slavery at a Great Rate.

Hear ye: hear ye; O Sons of Toil! Once more is wage-slavery being abolished; again is labor being emancipated.

How do I know it? That's easy. I

have seen it with my own eyes.

First: Have I not seen cigarmakers emancipated by their "Blue Label" be-ing marched up and down the main street on the back of a tramp for \$1 a

ay. (Union pay?)
Second: Did I not see the retail clerks emancipated by having their "Card and Button" carted through the highways and byways of the town by horse, wagon and man, at \$2 per day?

wreck of woman, who sells papers at the entrance to Brooklyn Bridge, eman-cipate the printers by having sewn all over her tattered garments signs having on them this legend: "I do not sell the

Verily, the day of jugdment for the capitalist class is near. Speed your sandwich sign carrying tramps, at \$1 a day, your tattered wrecks of woman-beed, your beckendown however and hood, your broken-down horses and wagons, and in a short time the entire capitalist class will be on their marrow-bones theore you. O, horny-handed Sons of Toll

Advertise, and advertise, and advertise your labels, your signs and your buttons, and you will send the capitalist class into bankruptcy!

Brooklyn, Jan. 8.

The Daily People.

VANCOUVER, B. C.-"All hail the DAILY PEOPLE!" is the cry that in fancy I hear raise from the throats of the oppressed and propertyless wage-workers from end to end of this land.

Though not knowing how long I shall remain in this city, I want to say that you may count on me to always do my utmost to send in items of correspondence to the Daily Prople wherever I am. Should I remain in Vancouver, you

ELECTION FIGURES.

Official Returns for Kings County, N. Y., of the S. L. P. Yote.

The result of the official count of the votes cast in Kings County, N. J., has only now been made public in detail. The vote reported for Comrade Fie-4.361, an increase of 216 over the vote of 1898. The official figures for the several county and district candidates are as follows:

County Offices:-P. Fleblger, District Attorney. 4,361
G. A. Rosenblatt, Sheriff. 4,354
W. A. Kelly, Register. 4,549
W. H. Wherry, County Clerk. 4,382 A. S. Brown, Treasurer..... 4,504 Municipal Court Judges:-1st. District, J. H. Samuelson..., 522 2d J. F. Martin...... 1.531 Rubach..... 1,019

E. Forbes..... 1,010 Members of Assembly:-Regan 102 Fitzgerald 173 Hughes..... Jarrold..... P. Weber..... Kunz..... Murphy..... Samuelson..... 174 Walsh..... T. Keveney..... A. Lefse...... Rothkopf..... L. Brower..... F. Turner..... 120 Ebert.....Sorenson..... C. Wolf 235 Kuhn..... 21st H. Vogt...... 388

Alderman 1st District. F. Peterson T. Phillipps....
F. Hayward....
B. Ludwig.... G. B. Cook 229 Nowak..... Cooke..... J. Le Coste...... A. C. Kihn..... S. Mummery..... 97 Loehr..... 209 248 135 Stone..... L. Hansen.... Murden..... 72 Pothast Mueller...... 351 Manthey..... 397

A Challenge.

LYNN, Mass., Jan. 7 .- At last night's meeting of Lasters' Alliance, L. A. 267, S. T. & L. A., a challenge was issued to the Lynn Lasters' Protective Union to send representatives to meet represen-tatives of the Lynn Lasters' Alliance Union No. 267 in public to debate the questions: "Whether or not past meth-ods and forms of labor organizations are a hindrance or a benefit to the wageworking class"; or to discuss any phase of the organizations of labor in the past, or present, calculated to bring about the solidarity of the working class. LYNN LASTERS' ALLIANCE UNION,

CHARLES GIBSON, President. MICHAEL CROTTY, Secretary.

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Development to Science to Science doman and Morris: Ferdinand Lassalle:
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The Workingman's Programme.
A. P. Hazell:
The Exploitation of Labor......

 Quelch and Wright:
 Socialism and the Single Tax: a debate
 .05

 Luclen Sanial:
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 The Socialist Almanac
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 .06

 Thomas A. Hickey:
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We have secured a number of Lissagaray's standard books "History of the Paris Com-mune," regular price, \$1.00, which we offer at 70 cents while they last. To clubs of ten at 80 cents. For cloth-bound books, see advertisement on fourth page. Catalogue mailed free of charge on applica

tion.

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Capitalist "Unionism."

Exhibition of Corruption and Subserviency to Capitalism.

The pure and simple spirit that characterizes the efforts of Typographical Union No. 6, of New York, to win the fight against the "Sun," is saddening, to a worker possessing common sense Recently the union started to publish called "The Eclipse." end of the leading editorial, called "Greeting," in Vol. I, No. 1, of the leaf-let appears the following frantic appeal:

"Give us your support, all right-thinking men, whether you toll at the deek or in the workshop, and a victory will be won over la-bor's enemy that will be most enduring."

With this cry for help on their lips, tef loinighwo, euc H shrdlu cmfwyp g the following illustrates how these fakirs, being devoid of class-consciousness and, therefore, of solidarity, be little the struggles of other workers suppress the encouraging import of their victories. On the top of the third column, same page as preceding,

"It is not often that the Board of Mediation "It is not eften that the Board of Mediation can be complimented on bringing a strike to a successful close, and it is with pleasure we note their work in ending the strike of the employees of the Liberty Silk Mills. To the credit of Mr. Henry A. Van Llew, president of the company, he was willing to listen to reason and acknowledge that there was something to arbitrate. If other employers would recomplact the complaints of their help, whether expressed through their shop organization or through their trade unions, much suffering would be avoided and no end of worry and financial loss saved to the employer."

Peod the

Read that gem of pure and simplism carefully. Note the compliment to the company's president, Mr. Henry A. Van Liew. Do not skip the earnest solicitation for the employer's welfare. No mention whatever of the justness of the cause of the strikers, the spirit of sacrifice and determination through even a hint that the victory was won under the auspices of the S. T. & L. it was common news in the capitalist dailies.

Now watch the colors chase each ther in this jewel, taken from the same "Eclipse":

A Low Political Trick

Officers and members of No. 6 are expressing hot indignation over a paster which has recently appeared on the streets, after the manner of those formerly getten cut by the Union, bearing this inscription:

THE SUN. The official organ of the

Republican Party

employs Seab Labor.

The officers of the Union, pending the application for injunction by the "Sun," have entirely ceased boycott work, and that, though there were no thought of injunction, they would not dare to outrage the thousands of Republicans in the Union by thus coupling that party with the "Sun." Here we have the organ of "Big Six"

stating that, while one part of its mem-bers is trying to exploit its life- and-death struggle in behalf of Tammany, Judge Bookstaver's party, other thou-sands of members are supporting the Republican Party, of which the "Sun" is the leading metropolitan organ. And both elements are supporting the two "Sun" parties, while the fight against No. 6 are being assessed 4 per cent. of their weekly wages to maintain this farce of a fight, while the leading fakirs tacitly advise the members not to vote against the political backers of the

One more whack and this drubbing is finished.

There follows a conversation over-heard at the New York end of the Brooklyn Bridge between two union FIRST PICKET-How did you make out

with Journeay & Baurnam's?
Second Picket—No go. When I asked them to withdraw their advertising from the "Sun," they said: "We are not afraid of losing the trade of you workingmen. None of you are making money enough to buy from us." Away with these old-style, ignorant

stupid, corrupt and out-of-date "unions." They vote their enemies, the capitalist class, behind the injunction-making powers, and when they get hit they shout: "Help! help! we are shout: "Help! help! we are We workers must join the sinking." We workers must join the S. T. & L. A., which is the economic wing of the S. L. P., and march to the conquest for the ownership of that dustrial and political machinery which No. 6, with its Idaho outrages-endorser Kennedy, and all back number unions are wasting their time and hard-earned dollars in a vain effort to prevent from serving the capitalist class to which they now belong. Brooklyn, N. Y. ARCHIE JARROLD.

S.T. & L. A. CIGARS SHOULD BE SMOKED BY ALL MEMBERS OF THE S. T. & L. A. AND S. L. P.

ECKSTEIN BROS HAVE THE BEST S. T. & L. A. CIGARS. ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THEM AND

TAKE NO OTHERS. T For sale is all Socialist Club Rooms. Agents wanted in every town in the U.S. ECKSTEIN BROS., 72 Ave. B, N.Y.

FREE LECTURES Yorkville Agitation Committee Every Sunday Evening, 8 P. M. at 414 E. 71st STREET.

SUBJECT FOR SURDAY, JANUARY 14: The physical structure new going on in Transvant and the Philippines, compared to the clean structure.

LECTURER: B. O'TOOLE. 486 PRELIMINARY NOTICE

Lecture, Entertainment & Ball

7th Assembly District Branch

B. L. P., Brooklyn, en Saturday Ere., February 17th, 1800, Parakall's Hall, 2d Ave. & 53d Str.. South Phlys.

Camrade Du LEON will speak.

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TICKETS, incl. Hat-Check, 25 CENTS

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other

Don't write on both sides of the sheet; Don't write on fissue paper;

Don't write with pencil;

Don't write with a broom-stick, if a tooth-pick is handy, pens preferred; Don't crowd your lines;

Don't begin at the uppermost edge of the

Don't abbreviate: Don't forget to give your P. O. address

and date of letter; Don't forget to give name and date of

paper when sending elippings; Don't write your signature as the' you

wished to remain incegnite; Don't write proper names so as to insure the chances of their being misspelled;

Don't write on sheets of uneven siss; Don't take this ill.

Supplemental on Thomas F. Connol-ly, of Lowell, Mass.

Supplemental on Thomas F. Connolity, of Lowell. Mass.

To THE PEOPLE.—The remarks on Thomas F. Connolly in last week's issue of THE PEOPLE.

PLE should be supplemented with a few facts. These facts will show that, in him, we have a man who can give "Sammy Go" cards and spades.

I will but go back a few years and touch a few incidents in his career to show that he is almost a king of his class—the Labor Fakir class; and instead of getting a jeb from the politicians of this State, as THE PEOPLE suggests, he should have been put on nothing leas than the Industrial Commission—right alongside of the Typographical Kennedy.

In '94 and '95 Mr. Connolly ran as a Senator on the People's Party ticket, and from the public platform denounced both the Republican and Democratic parties, preaching Socialism (a la Wayiand) and pushing the "Coming Nation." The District was then represented by a Democrat, but has since become Republican.

In that grand year for spoils, the presidence.

Ing Nation." The District was then represented by a Democrat, but has since become Republican.

In that grand year for spoils, the presidential campaign of '96. Mr. Conneily took the stump for McKinley and the Republican party, now "preaching protection to the American workingman," claiming that all that was wanted was the opening of the mills, which "protection" would do.

Follow me now a few words on the later part of his career in Labor Unions. In the commencement of 1888 there was a general cut-down of wages in the textile trade. The people throughout New England rose en masse. Mr. Connolly was a member of the Spinners Union. The Spinners met on the question of strike. The city was aroused; the business men and merchants were on pins till after the meeting. Mr. Connolly arose at the meeting, and, in loud tones, that could be heard from the hall, three stories high, to the street, where the business men and public were waiting, advised no "hasty action"; conservative man (and proved it when smaller men in stature differed with him by telling them he would break their jaw). Then the operatives were called upon to organize, and they came in their thousands. A hall large enough could not be obtained. Then, like buzaards to the feast, down swoops the fakir brigade of the A. F. of L., represented by three organizers, the N. T. U. of A. by Mills, an insurance agent from New Bectord, another insurance agent from Lawrence with a patent N. T. U. (all his own), and finally Matt Hart, of New Bedford, representing the Massachusetts Fed. of Weavers. Mr. Connolly would have none of them; he roundly denounced them all. The secret of this conduct his own words afterwards explain: "All they wanted was to pluck the

an alary of \$12.50 a week from two organizations whose total revenue does not exceed one
dollar a day.

Full of tricks and schemes to prolong this
job before the Trade and Labor Council, we
find Councily advising that body to stay in the
A. Of. of L., and, at the same time, wishing to
go to their convention as a delegate—and this,
too, after having denounced the A. F. of L.
less than two years ago; but he was beaten.

In the early summer we find him before the
so-called industrial Commission, giving testimony of the conservative spirit of the Lowell
Labor Unions and their leaders, and how the
city escaped a strike by their action in '88.
The audience before the Industrial Commission was not composed of operatives or members of labor unions, but of our MILL OWNERS, BUSINESS MEN, and MERCHANTS.
These capitalists took occasion to compliment
Mr. Connolly on his "intelligent and conservative actions;" one of them has since again
complimented him in a personal letter, saying
that had Mr. Connolly been in charge of the
spinners at the time of their strike in his
mills (that occurred a short time ago), THERE
WOULD HAVE BEEN NO STRIKE.

In face of all this, are we not right when we
say with Riemi: "He who is of the people
makes himself a traitor to his birth, if he furnishes the excuse for our tyrant hypocrites
to lift up their hands and cry, "See what liberty exists in Rome?"

Lowell, Mass., Jan. &

A CAPITALIST UNION-WRECKER.

11. Mass., Jan. 6. A CAPITALIST UNION-WRECKER.

Dual Positions.

Dual Positions.

To THE PEOPLE.—The Speakers' Club connected with the Section Pittsburg wishes me to get your answer for the following question: Suppose a stockholder in a Trust holds a majority of the stock, and controls its operations, if he is elected 'chief executive of the Trust as managor or under any other title, is he, in his executive capacity, a capitalist or a wealth producer? or does he hold a dual mostition, being a capitalist and a wealth proposition, being a ca

position, being a capitalist and a weater pro-ducer at the same time?

Where should the Socialist place him in the class struggle? Always bearing in mind that mental isbor in an executive capacity in the industrial world is part of the necessary ex-penditure of labor power in the production of wealth.

JAS. A. McCONNELL.

Wilkinsburg, Pa., Dec. 20.

[As a stock-holder, a man derives in-come from the labor of others by virtue of his property; such a man is a spong-ing capitalist.

ing capitalist.

But a capitalist may work, manually or intellectually, and, if he does, he is to that extent a wealth producer.

In the instance above quoted, if the stock-he is really fills an executive office, and is not simply a figure-head-somebody else doing the real work and the executive in the hig salery as in most he scooping in the big salary, as in most cases with these "big stock-holding ex-ecutive officers"—then he would be both sponging capitalist (through his stock) and wealth-producer (through his administrative work).

In the class struggle, however, such a specimen would logically belong only in the capitalist class. All his interests would be there, because it is only by virtue of his capital that he can get into a place where he could earn the "wages of superintendence" that he is receiving. He would have no working class promptings; would not want wages raised; on the contrary, he would like to reduce them all he could; the more the workers are skinned, all the larger would his fleecings as a stock-holder be.

LETTER-BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspon

C. M., DENVER, COLO.—I. The charge made in the "Tragic Pages," to the effect that Dolan, President of the Pittsburg, Pa., Dis-trict of the Mine Workers' Union entered into an agreement with Mark Hanna, through his

agent, Thomas E. Yeung, to put the check-off system into operation was never denied black on white by Dolan, Warner, or any other. 2. The check-off system is still in vogue

2. Of course, if the charges were false they would be libellous of a nature that the person who considers himself libelled would be compelled to institute libel proceedings.

W. P. E., VANCOUVER, B. C.—The man who claims to be a Socialist and talks about the tyranny of the Socialist Labor Party, and yet cose about demanding implicit obedience to the decrees of the labor takirs in his union, such a man is just the kind of a man to illustrate the hypocrisy of the "freedom brigade" of anti-S. L. P.-ists.

"ENQUIRER CHICAGO. ILL.—A Socialist paper, entitled "Vooruit." is published in the Flemish language by the great Socialist organization of the same name at Ghent, Beiglum. For special circulation among the agricultural laborers this organization published also, under the name "De Landbower." a Flemish edition of "Le Laboureur" (The Ploughman). For further particulars address "Vooruit," Marché-au-Fil, Gand, Belgique.

C. W., NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Cannot use your newspaper clipping: it contains neither name of paper, date of publication, nor name of place where it appears. Warning against

L. K., NEW YORK.—What trial do you mean between the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" and Tile PEOPLE: The Party has now ave actions against the "Volkszeitung."

1. To recover the property belonging to THE PEOPLE:

1. 10 recover the property belonging to THE
PEOPLE:

2. To compel it to keep its hands off that
portion of the DALLY PEOPLE Fund, which
at the time, was deposited in its bank as
trustee;

3. To dissolve its Publishing Association on
the ground of its excluding the rightful stockholders from control, on the further ground
that its liabilities are in excess of its assets,
etc., etc., as set forth three weeks ago; and
4. To enjoin it from fraudulently publishing
in its "Bogus" that it is the "Official Organ
of the Sociatist Labor Party."

There is a fifth action against the "Volkysettung" that grew out of all this: The libel
auit of Comrade Brauchman for \$10,000 damages.

Some more will be in shape are long.

W. T. D., ST. LOUIS. MO.—We know that

Some more will be in shape are long.

W. T. D., ST. LOUIS, MO.—We know that President Boyce, of the Western Miners, considers it "lamentable" that the S. L. P. is at outs with the Kangaroos. But we also know that President Boyce is at outs with Kennsdy, of the Typographical Union, who endorsed the crimes committed by Governor Steunanberg against the Idaho miners. We would like to know what kind of a face President Beyon would put up if he were told that it is "immentable" that he is at outs with Kennedy. To be at outs with some people is not necessary "lamentable." It may be the best of things. You can't he at one with crooks: and that is the case of the S. L. P. and of Boyce towards the Kangaroos and Kennedy respectively.

A. L. NEW YORK—Of the DAILY PEO.

A. L., NEW YORK.—Of the DAILY PEO-PLE Fund, only \$1,000 is "tied up in litiga-tion," as indicated in this week's answer to "L. K., New York," under No. 2.

"L. R., New lork," under No. 2.

C. S. J., WASHINGTON, D. C.—The "Bive Label" of the Cigarmakers' International Union is an unmitigated fraud. In meet instances, every word on it is false in point of wages, hours, conditions, etc. Where it is true in any one respect, it is so wholly untrue is all other respects as to thereughly vittate that in which it is true. That label is essentially a means of revenue to the Labor Fakir and an anti-labor protector of labor-outraging capitalists.

J. A. B., LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Your cor-rections are noted; they shall be remembered if occasion offers.

T. B., ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The idea is not to abandon the weekly PEOPLE. The weekly edition of THE PEOPLE will continue after the DAILY PEOPLE is started, the same as it now is. The only possible difference will be

F. M. C., BUFFALO, N. Y.—George Ellot's "Felix Holt, a Radical," could hardly be quoted as an evidence of its writer's wisdom on the subject that she handles therein. At best it could be used in the manner that Marx used a certain mistake of Aristotle to exemplify the deep root of certain prejudices and habits of thought, together with the soil that they spring from.

spring from.

E. P., ST. LOUIS, MO.—For what reason should the Party go through the degradation of trying to regain that base deserter? Here is a story from classic days:

Diogenes, the philosopher, had a slave named Pales. Fales, one fine day, rain away; and Diogenes made no effort to recover him. Some friends, who discovered the hiding place of the run-away slave, hastened with the information to Diogenes and urged him to comalong and recapture the fellow. Diogenes refused, saying: "I decline to so degrade myself as to have it appear that Fales can get along without Diogenes, but Diogenes cannot get along without Fales."

F. W. R., COLUMBUS, O.—The matter was

got along without Pales."

F. W. R., COLUMBUS, C.—The matter was treated, approximatively, if not substantially in the leading editorial of last Dec. 31, which was the closing one of a series on the subject of the points gained by the S. L. P. last election day. Superficial is the opinion that the country's immigrant element is "submissive" and the native element otherwise. The instances you mention prove no such thing. What they prove is that the foreign element comes with no political education, and, consequently, is more difficult to adopt the ways of organization; while the native element, having an extensive political education, more quickly acquires the habits of order that organization implies. Your Telede Mayor Jones, a Welshman, with his "No Party" cry, is a good illustration of the Anarchistic feature of people who have enjoyed no political efficaction.

A. E. N. LOS ANGELES, CAL.—Whether

A. E. N., LOS ANGELLES, CALL—Wassines or not the Party should take legal steps to stop pretenders from using the Party's name will depend in each instance uson special circumstances. Here, in New York, the Party has instituted proceedings to stop the fraud upon the public practised by the "Bogan." An action to that effect has been commanded against the "Vollassitung" Corporation.

against the "Vollassitung" Corporation.

N. I. O., NEW HAVEN. CT.—The way you treat the subject your article would be open to the charge of Anti-Semitism,—which you probably are not guilty of. The charge weals be justified in that you impute to the Jew, as Jew, certain bad qualities that are not at all private property of the Jewish race, but are the public property of certain elements found in all races, Geattle as well as Jewish. It is not at all a feature of the Jew to play the builty; what you have noticed is not a "Jewish manifestation," but a manifestation discernible among a certain element of all races.

Tyranny affects people in three different

Tyranny affects people in three different ways:

One set of people, the best and noblest, are by tyranny rendered rebels against all wrong-doing; they will be found ever espensing the cause of the oppressed;

A second set of people, the weak, are crushed by tyranny; they become abject slaves. Climackian, feet-steels of sectory:

But there is a third class of people, not weak enough to be crushed and not strong esough to be chastened by tyranny, upon whom tyranny has the wondrous effect of making them like tyranny, in the sense that the petit-bourgeois likes capital: they are annoyed by tyranny, but este upon it and only wish for the opportunity when they themselves can have the chance to tyrannies somebody.

Now, there is not a race under the run that has not turnished its quests to all these three subdivisions. Accordingly, Jews are found alongside of Gentiles in the third cathegory also. The instance of Jews acting in organizations in the bully-ragging way that yen describe simply denotes that these specimens think they have there a chance of "sitting down" on somebody, and that they try to do so having been "sat flown upon" as long in Europe.

ORGANIZER ESCITION MINNEAPOLES.

Rurope.

ORGANISER SECTION MINNEAPOLE
MINN.—Kindly send shother copy of list a
lectures for notice in "Locdity" costums. To
set you sent has unaccountably disappeared.

Billiard Pool Tables

Normal Second

F. MENHALER & SOR, 1711 Part Ave., M.T.Chy.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Capitalist Class, Working Class, and Labor Fakirs Who Run the United Mine Workers' Union.

By DANIEL W. WALLACE, Hollister, O.

Is there a working class movement in

There are labor organizations estab-lished for the purpose of protecting the workers from the encroachments of

their employers.

What are the employers of labor usually called?

They are usually and correctly called capitalists. Why are they called capitalists?

Because they control, to a certain ex-tent, the capital of the country. What is capital?

What is capital?
Capital is the surplus part of labor value that has been kept back through "free contract" from the producer.
Are there capitalists other than the employers of labor?

Capitalist Class and Working Class. Yes, the money-lenders, large land-dwners, speculators and others; through their property they fall in line with capitalist exploitation. Do they perform any useful labor?

No; they, like the employers of labor, are what is called the "brains" of the country, without which the country could not prosper. Their duty to society is said to be a great sacrifice to themselves. They collect royalties—rent and interest; keep an eye to windward; buy up all the old trinkets, such as furnaces, mines, factories, railroads, land, etc., and sell them to employers as furnaces, mines, factories, railroads, land, etc., and sell them to employers of labor, who, in turn, are considered great benefactors to society, for they "employ labor." and give him about one-fourth of the value of the full product thereof, retaining the other three-fourths for themselves, which three-fourths they then share with the other afore-mentioned worthies. The co-partnership thus virtually in existence under the capitalist system, between these various property-holders has for its purpose the enriching of themselves by robbing, skinning, plundering, fleecing and despoiling the working class.

Does the employer meet his em-Does the employer meet his em-ployees for the purpose of conciliation, arbitration or contract?

United Mine Workers' Union. Yes, willingly, and he pays all exof hall rents, sometimes railroad fare of delegates, etc., provided such transactions redound to the benefit of the employer. By securing a yearly contract there is no danger of any trouble arising from strikes, sus-

pensions, etc., unless the contrary be agreeable to the large employers, who have on hand a large supply of labor's product. See, for instance, the two sus-pensions of the coal miners in the competitive States. One was in '94. It was declared by the miners in the National Convention, assembled in Columbia, O., on April 11th, '94, by resolution, as follows:

"RESOLVED, That on and after Sat urday noon, April 21st, 1894, no coal shall be mined in that part of the United States and territories governed by the U. M. W. of A. until such time as our general officers and National Executive Board shall order the mines to

"RESOLVED. That we declare it to be the purpose of the general suspen-sion to restore the scale of prices for mining, 70 cents per ton, and condi-tions of employment which prevailed at the beginning of the present scale

The Fakirs Begin Their Work This strike lasted until about June This strike lasted until about June 20th. It was successful so far as the miners of the competitive States laying down their tools. The strike was said to be called "to restore to the miners the 70 cents per ton" which was the contract from May 1st, '93, to April 30th, '94. The miners, through the advice of the officers of their organization, agreed to cancel this contract, and accept a reduction of 20 cents per ton of cept a reduction of 20 cents per ton of 28 4-7%, which took effect on February 16th. It was said this action of the miners would have a tendency to make it more easy to restore the 70 cents per ton at the end of the scale year than it would be to maintain the 70 cents without this reduction. However, the strike was progressing very nicely, so far as accomplishing what the strike was inaugurated for, i. e., to re-estab-lish the 70 cent rate, by causing a coal famine. But just so soon as the large operators and dealers disposed of their surplus fleecings of labor (their coal supply), and when the miners were jubilant at the victory which had already been casting reflections upon their banner, the N. E. B. called a convention of miners to converse in Clavelend O. miners to convene in Cleveland, O. (paid for by whom?). In that convention a resolution was adopted giving "full power to the National officials and the District Presidents to act and determine". and the District Presidents to act and determine." The result was a compromise of 60 cents per ton. After quite a discussion and wrangling among the officers, according to report, when a vote was taken it was a tie vote on 60 and 70 cents. John McBride, at that time presiding, cast the deciding tote for 60 cents.

Then pressure was brought to hear

Then pressure was brought to bear upon the dissenting District Presidents who voted for 70 cents to cause them to sign the scale for 60 cents. A. A. Adams, President of District 6, of Ohio, refrained from signing altogether, say-ing that it is generally considered by both miners and public opinion that anything below 70 cents is below living wages, and he considered that anything below living wages mean below living wages meant a slow star-vation; therefore, he would not sign an vation; therefore, he would not sign an agreement which would force his fellowmen to accept a condition of starvation, although W. P. Rends, agent, offered him \$600 and a position if he would sign, intimating that he would not be alone, for others had accepted money, etc. money, etc.

How the Srike of '84 Ended.

Thus the farce of '94, the coal miners' strike, ends by John Faly, at that time board member from Ohio, signing the

scale for Ohio.

Moral: The officers in trades unions pure and simple, who stand unequivocally for the rights of his fellows, are usually delegated to the rear, while the fakits are taken cars of.

This suspension and its corrupt ending was not clear of disruptive influences. Accusations of bribe-taking were numerous, made by miners and officials of the A. R. U. The strike of the famous A. R. U. had by this time spread to the Hocking Railroad. Under the leadership of Mark Wild and others, the President of the H. V. Co. and the strikers agreed to leave their grievances in the hands of John McBride, to settle by arbitration. Wild stated in a settle by arbitration. Wild stated in a speech to the miners that when the arbitration was under way, he paid a visit to McBride, and McBride gave him understand that everything wa ht if he (Wild) would agree to sacri fice his job, which he readily consented to do, provided everything was in favor of the strikers. Being assured that it was, McBride handed him a packer, telling him to keep his head shut, not to open the packet until he got home and everything would be all right. This packet contained \$600.

Labor Fakir Ratchford to the Front. The U. M. W. organization had dwin-died in membership from what it was in 1894. P. H. Penna, of Indiana, succeeded John McBride as National President, who is said to now be a coal operator in Indiana. Then comes the coal miners' Moses, Mr. D. Ratchford, of Massillon, who declared a suspension of the coal miners of the States and of the coal miners of the States and or the coal miners of the States and Territories. I will quote some of his own language used in Columbus, O., January 11th, 1893: "A meeting was held at National Headquarters, on June 26th and 27th, and after a careful consideration of all questions involved, the greatest, the most remarkable and the most successful strike in the history of the American labor movement was de-clared to take effect on the morning of July 4th, 1897. What followed need not be fully rehearsed. You know the history you have made. You know the battle you have fought and won. For twelve long weeks men with strong hearts and willing hands beheld the horrors of deprivation, camped by the wayside without food or shelter, under the surveilance of armed deputies and other bloodthirsty unAmerican hounds. While the very woods echoed the appeals of innocent children asking for peals of innocent children asking for bread, noble women, mothers to whom our success is due in no small measure, led the marches under the burning summer sun, with their babe on one arm and the flag or bauner in the other. They bore their share of the memorable struggle without a murmur or com-plaint, and at the close were found in the fore front battling for home and

Yes, we know how it ended. Just the same as the suspension of '94, when the surplus coal was gone from the mar-kets, which was the stolen product of the miners, the same farce was enacted and their claim of an advance was de-clared, and they resumed work under the same old masters and same slavish conditions, notwithstanding the trade conditions of the country at the time justified a better settlement and better conditions than in '94.

Ratchford Sells Himself for \$3,500 Year.

In the same address this language was used referring to the money of the miners being used to secure legislation favorable to the miners, and declared unconstitutional, Ratchford said: "Speaking my own convictions on this matter, I am opposed to the manufac-ture of issues having a tendency to keep State and Federal judges in regular employment, believing that the less they do, the less our libertles are abridged. I do not want the laws shaped to gain anything for me which the law does not forbid, or which is within my own power to gain without the commission of crime. It is the liberties that I am denied by law that I want restored. The law that incrim-inates me in the exercise of my natural and God-given rights is the law that I want repealed." The language just rewant repealed." The language just re-peated was used by Ratchford, National President U. M. W. of A. Quite a dif-ference in the National President at \$1200 per year and the same Ratchford \$1200 per year and the same Ratchford, member of Industrial Commission, at \$3600 per year, appointed by a Repub-lican President of the United States, and on the stump with other fakirs and corrupt politicians and lawyers as hap-pened in Glouster, on November 3rd, 1899, when he tried to justify, by his history of this country in its infancy, the useless and brutish war we made upon the Filipinos by the present Ad-ministration, through the hoggish rul-

Pens.

Ratchford Upholds Republican Bull While National President of the U. M. W. of A., he denounced the laws and courts that issue and sustain the infamous and un-American injunctions which forbid workingmen from joining in peaceable assemblage. Then, as Ratchford, member of the Industrial Commission, he turns a complete somersault, and on the stump for the same corrupt political party which defends the infamous courts that issue the the infamous courts that issue the same infamous injunctions, defends that party for its wise administration of the affairs of government, while at the same time the military arm of that same "wise administration" is being used to incarcerate not only the county officials of Shoshone Co., Idaho, on a trumped up plea, but brutally assaulting and placing in the Buil Pen (an institution almost equal in foulness and abuse to Andersonville or Libby, of sitution almost equal in foulness and abuse to Andersonville or Libby, of Civil War fame), unoffensive and sick miners, denying them even the right to consult relatives, medical or spiritual advisers, or to allow the last sad rites to be performed to the dying, thus Russianizing to a black degree this country, called "the land of the free and the home of the brave." It would be the same if he was a Democrat under a Democratic administration. But the question arises, was he true to his trust when in official capacity for the miners. His associate on the stump in Glouster, O., on the night of November 3rd, 1839, was Gar'and, ex-President of the Amalganzied Association of Iron and Steel

Workers, another fakir, elevated by using the dues of his fellow workers as a stepping stone to the position as partner in business with the most shrewd labor-crusher the country affords. Another associate of his was Judge Bright, and Levan, Ohio, Ropublican candidate. of Logan, Ohio, Republican candidate for State Senator from this the 9th 14th District. The latter was employed by the coal operators of the Hocking Val-ley during the famous Hocking Valley coal miners' strike of 1884, to prosecute the miners, and if possible place them behind prison bars, put them out of the way, smash their organization, in order that those benevolent gentry might fleece the miners to their heart's

Ratchford, Garland and Logan - s Bright Galaxy.

Those three worthies upon the same stump would remind one of the cir-cumstance of finding two prairie dogs and rattlesnakes in the same.burrow. only the prairie dogs had sense enough to wait until the rattler was rendered harmless by the cold before they would risk their carcasses in the same cham-ber with his snakeship, or perhaps they were acting in the capacity of decoys to lead more choice specimens into the jaws of the rattler, like the aforementioned worthies playing the role of lead-ing workingmen as voting cattle into political shambles of the Republican Butcher Shops, while they step out at a side door into a fat political job, or become a partner to moneyed politi-

Working men should stear clear of such industrial prostitutes; they are traitors more dangerous than the leader who, for a bribe, sells his constituency outright. The latter, you know what he is after, and how he intends to get it. Consequently you place no confidence in him whatever, which renders him harmless to the unwary. But the former who sells you, through political tricksters, can come around once in a while, and give you a great flowery speech, tempered with patriotism, seasoned with a smattering of "statistics" on the wage question, and rants about a "living wage," lauds you to the skies as the greatest and smartest working men the world contains, and mostly all except those who understand the class struggle, are once more led off into the Democratic or Republican political slaughter houses, and the capitalist class feel a little more safe in their holdings of the plunder you have been robbed of before your very eyes.

The Class Struggle.

In the beginning of this article the questions and answers are intended," if possible, in my weak way, to draw the attention of my fellows to the fact that in America, as well as all countries there are two antagonistic forces; the Working Class and the Capitalist Class; each has its organization; for what pur pose? To meet, and each share alike in an equitable division of the products of toil? Not on your tin type! The capitalist knows that, according to a just division of labor's products, there is absolutely nothing due him, for he performs no labor that justice would give him a share for. The organiza-tions of capitalists are for the purpose

1st. Perpetuating the present social system, which means their sole existence as a class;

2nd. Through their organization, they school themselves on the wage question that they can meet the work ing class or its representatives, and through mutual agreement, "contract, or, by force of the iron law, have the working class to carry on their re-spective branches of industry with less friction and more profits to them than the year just preceding; and the business of their organization is transacted behind closed doors; very little goes to

The organization of the Working Class is to educate its members as to how to receive the just fruits of its toll, which surely means, according to jus-tice, the full product of its labor. Then the labor organization that only teaches "Amelioration," "Conciliation," "Arbitration," or "strike," is a fraud of the first water, and should not be countenanced by workingmen. The leader who teaches that the workers can come into possession of their own through those measures are either ignoramuses or frauds, and none know it better than the capitalists. Hence we see the leaders who are the most adept propagators of that false doctrine, taken care of by the capitalists; you don't have to look through a telescope to find them; they are numerous; while the leaders who are smart enough and honest enough to propagate measures of a revolutionar shade are forthwith, by fair or four means, relegated to the rear, and com manded to take a back seat. We pool dupes can't see why the benefits derived from our organization are so small in comparison with the dues which our employers collect through the check-off-off of us for the organization.

Unfurl the Banner of Socialism.

Behold the Western Federation of Miners. What caused them to receive such outlandish treatment at the hands of the military arm of the govern-ment? Not because they had committed any crime, but because they had adopted resolutions not in line with pure and simple trades unionism, but of a revolutionary tendency, and be-cause a revolutionary spirit was dis-played by some of the officials of that organization. Therefore it had to be crushed if it took the Federal troops to do it; and it was crushed for the

Yet methinks the true international revolutionary spirit cannot be kept down, Surely, it will again appear a thundredfold stronger than before, and if workingmen are wise and honest to themselves and their posterity, they will join the industrial organization of their class interests with the Social their class interests, viz., the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, and also enroll their names on the list of the political party of the Working Class, viz., the Socialist Labor Party, the only

political party that can or will give to the laborer the full product of his toil. The greatest curses to Society are those superfluous beings, the capitalists and labor fakirs. The former absorb latter keep the workers in ignorance by teaching false doctrines. Out with the whole of them by educating your-selves up to that standard where you will cast nothing but a class-consc ballot in the S. L. P.

The receipt of a sample copy of THE PEOPLE is an invitation to subscribe.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE-Heary Kuhn, Secretary, 61 Bookman street, N. Y.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS (pro tem.,
-Thomas Curran, Secretary, 64 Hanovel street, Providence, R. L. tions.

Fourth—To take suitable steps for the elec-tion of 1990.

Fifth—Nominations of State officers for elec-

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CAN-ADA-A. B. Barter, Secretary, 860 Rich-mond street, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY— 147 East 23rd street, New York City. (The party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no party agrouncements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Regular meeting of January 2d, with A. Keep in the chair. Absent, Kinneal-

ly and Murphy. The financial report for the week ending December 30th showed receipts, \$21.20; expenditures, Section Syracuse, N. Y., reported ex-

pulsion of Erasmus Pellenz, at its meeting of December 26th, he having ac-cepted appointment to the position of Fire Marshall at the hands of the

Democratic Mayor McGuire.

D. A. 17, S. T. & L. A. of Rhode Island, reported pledge for the DALLY PROPLE Fund in the amount of \$100. Nominations for the place of holding

the National Convention were received, New York City being nominated by Canton and Cleveland, O.: Philadelphia, Pa.; and Yonkers, N. Y. Boston, Mass., nominated by Section Newport, Ky.

Section Cleveland, Ohio, sent a draft of by-laws for examination. Referred to the Secretary for report at next meet-

Secretary instructed to call upon Advisory Board of Labor News Co. to hold a meeting as soon as possible, and to

meet regularly hereafter. Treasurer instructed to prepare the semi-annual financial report, and have

the same audited and published.
A. S. BROWN,
Rec. Sec. pro tem.

Regular meeting, with L. Sanial in the chair. Absent, Keep, Murphy and Brown. The financial report for the week ending Jan. 6th. showed receipts,

\$52.90; expenditures, \$71.80.

The Advisory Board of the Labor
News Co., reported that Miss R. Asch had resigned from the Labor News Co. Resignation accepted, and the Manager instructed to advertise for suitable assistant. The Secretary was instructed to send a letter to Miss Asch in recog-

nition of her services.

Resolved that the Trustees appoint ed for the management of the DAILY PEOPLE be instructed to constitute then selves a Board of Management, and take in hand all matters pertaining to the ar-rangements for the publication of such

Section Taunton, Mass., reported the suspension of Frank Hadley and James Grogan for taking active part in the municipal election outside of the S. L. P. Section Minneapolis, Minn., reported the expulsion of Algernon Lee for accepting editorship of bogus, People, and expulsion of George B. Leonard for acting as agent for said People, and for trying to disrupt the Section. The Section also reports that five more of the disturbing element left because of these expulsions, and that now the Section is thoroughly cleansed and in good work-ing order. Section Cincinnati, O., sent \$57 for Daily People Fund, together with pledges for more money; also \$2.90 for Minor Fund. Sections Rochester, N. Y., Newburgh, N. Y., and Columbus, O., also sent pledges. Stamps and cards will soon be sent to State committees for transmission to the Sections, and collections can then be carried on in a systematized manner, along the lines of our Party organization.

Section Los Angeles, Cal., reported formation of County Section and asked for charter. Granted. Charters grant-ed to new Sections at Winchester, Mass., ed to new Sections at V

Further nominations for place of Na-onal Convention as follows: New YORK, nominated by Bridgeport, Conn. Albany, N. Y.; Richmond County, N. Y.; Peekskill, N. Y.; and Los Angeles, Cal. SYRACUSE, nominated by Syracuse, N. Y.; and Schenectady, N. Y. PITTSBURG, nominated by Erie, Pa.; and Minneapolis, Minn. Chicago, nominated by Columbus, O.; Duluth, Minn.; and Phœnix, Ariz. BUFFALO, nominated by Auburn.

JOHN J. KINNEALLY, Recording Secretary.

A Call.

To the Sections of the Soc. Labor Party.

In accordance with Art. IV. Section 1 of the Party constitution, you are here-by called upon to make nominations for place where the national convention of the Socialist Labor Party for 1900 in to be held. The nominations made must be reported to the undersigned on or be reported to the undersigned on before January 31, 1900, and will then submitted to the referendum vote of the embers. Organizers of Sections will please see

to it that this call is read at the next regular meeting of their respective Sec-tions and that the nominations made are promptly reported at headquarters. The Section being the unit of organization, each Section can nominate but one city. There is no need of reporting the vote cast, the simple report that the Section places in nomination a certain city being

By order of the National Executive Committee, S. L. P HENRY KUHN, Nat. Sec.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS.

J. Magnette of Newark, N. J., has appealed from the decision of the "County Committee of Section Newark, S. L. P., Essex Co., N. J.," in suspending him for six months. The parties interested will furnish the necessary evidence in the case by February 4, 1900, National Board of Appeals (pro tem.), THOMAS CURRAN, Secretary. Providence, R. I., December 29, 1880.

ILLINOIS.

To the Sections of the Socialist Labor Party in Illinois.

In lillinois.

Greeting:—
The following resolutions emanating from Section Jacksonville are hereby referred to the Sections of the Sectiolist Labor Party in II-

the Sections of the seresolutions to the Sections the State Committee urges prompt and deliberate action; organisers will please see to it that they are read at the first regular meeting of their respective Sections.

The action of Sections must be reported to the undersigned on or before February 1st, 1800.

fundament of the capitalist structure, viz., the capitalist ownership of the means of production: and
WHEREAS, Erasmus Pellenz, having by his entrance into the municipal government by appointment of a Democratic mayor, violated the trust imposed in him by the toilers and victims of capitalism, and by surrendering to the enemy has become our enemy;
RESOLVED, That we brand Erasmus Pellenz as a traitor to the cause he has heretofore exposed:
RESOLVED, That we regard his accoptance of office as a sop to stem the rising tide of Socialism; and can see in his appointment only the acceptance of a bribe to betray the cause he was pledged to serve;
RESOLVED. That inasmuch as, alone and without consultation with those he was bound to serve, he bartered his manhood, we hereby repudiate his action, by which he attempts to put a stigma upon Socialists.

He himself has forcibly said on a former co-casion regarding a similar case:
"Characters of this kind have a many-sided influence upon society, and, therefore, serve a purpose." Capitalists will point to him, and say, "There stands your labor lerder, reder to de my hidding for a price," and thereby By order of the Illinois State Committee, g. L. P. J. R. PEPIN, State Organizer,

JACKSONVILLE.—The Section adopted the following resolution:
RESOLVED, by Section Jacksonville, S. L.
P., that a State Convention be held May 30th, 1900, at Peoria, Ill., for the purpose,
First-Of reviewing the condition of the Party at large, and particularly in Illinois.
Second—To frame a State Constitution.
Third—To frame a skeleton by-laws for Sections.

tion in 1900. Sixth-Selection of seat for State Cummit-

tion in 1890.

Sixth-Selection of seat for State Committee.

As to representation all Sections recognizing the regular National Executive Committee, 51 Beekman street, New York City, N.Y., or such who have not declared their allegiance with the Slob Committee, or who have not been suspended by the N. E. C., 51 Beekman street, are entitled to representation.

All members at large complying with this rule are entitled to representation.

Any Section with a membership of 21, or a fractional part thereof, is entitled to one delegate, and for each additional 20, or 4, fractional part thereof, one delegate.

Approved and submitted by Section Jackson-ville, S. L. P., December 20, 1899.

MASSACHUSETTS.

To the Sections of the Seventh Congressional

To the Sections of the Seventh Congressional District.
In pursuance to the call of Section Stone-ham, published in THE PEOPLE of December 17, 25 members of the Party from Sections Everett, Lynn, Stoneham, and Malden met in joint conference at Laster's Hall, Stoneham, Sunday, December 31, at 3 o'clock, p. m. The conference urgently requests all Sections located in the Seventh Congressional District, to each send one delegate to the headquarters of Section Everett, 154 School street, Everett. Sunday, January 21, at 3 o'clock, p. m.; and recommends that said delegates shall constitute the Seventh Congressional Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of the State of Massachusetts.

Massachusetts.

The conference recommends Everett as the most central location for the Congressional Committee to meet.

The conference requests all Section members living within the district to furnish all possible information to the Congressional Committee when organized, in regard to sympathizers of the cause, etc.

GRANVILLE F. LOMBARD,

Secretary of the Conference.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL.—Section St. Paul held a New Year's entertainment with a crowded house, at Assembly Hall. "The Dawn of Ireland's Freedom," a comedy skit, served as a sort of curtain raiser. W. B. Hammond delivered the principal address, after which there were va-

STATE COMMITTEE.

STATE COMMITTEE.

The Sections of the Socialist Labor Party in New Jersey are hereby called upon to make nominations for officers of the State Committee for the ensuing term. Nominations made must be in the hands of the Secretary on or before February 3, and will then be referred to the referendum vote of the Sections. Offices to be filled are: Organizer, Secretary, Financial Secretary and Treasurer.

By order of the N. J. State Committee, JOHN HOSSACK, Sec y.

NEW YORK.

New York, January 2, 1900.
To the Sections of the Socialist Labor Party.
Comrades:—The Sections of the S. L. P.
are hereby called upon to make nominations
for one delegate to represent the Party at the
International Socialist Congress to be held in
Paris, France, some time during the summer
of the current year.
Organizers will please submit this matter at
the next regular meeting of their respective

For the National Executive Committee, S. L. P.

NEW YORK.—Receipts of contributions to he Campaign Fund of Section New York,

Same Dists. on list 157.

The Dists. Br. 2. Brooklyn, list 182.

Same Dists. on list 183.

Same Dist. on list 183.

Sth Dist. N. Y., on list 54.

18th Dist., N. Y., Balance on

Regular meeting of the General Committee will be held on Saturday, Jan. 13., 8 p. m. at Club Rooms, 528 E. Eleventh street, New York. Delegates should not fall to attend.

L. ABELSON, Organizer.

The next regular meeting of the Eastern District Agitation Committee, S. L. P. of Brooklyn, will be held on Friday, January 12. 8 p. m. at 43 Ellery street. Delegates should not fall to attend.

SYRACUSE.—At a special meeting of Section Onundasco County, held at headquarters, Room 14. Myer's Elock, Syracuse, December 25, '99, the following resolutions were adopted expelling Erasmus Pellenz.

WHEREAS, Erasmus Pellenz, having been a trusted member of the Socialist Labor Party, a party having for its object the overthrow of the capitalistic system of production, through the conquest of the political powers: and believing that the government, as at present constituted, is necessarily the right arm of the capitalist class, whose function is to promote by all means the interests of that class, and protect at all harards the very fundament of the capitalist structure, vix., the capitalist ownership of the means of production; and WHEREAS, Erasmus Pellenz, having by his

L. ABELSON, Organizer, 23 Duane street, New York.

HENRY KUHN, Nat'l Sec'y.

rious exercises.

strengthen their position. Among many borers, who confide in men of this ty-casts a shadow of gloom upon an alter-morseless mind, and gives sharper pain aching heart. In those who think, it awas the revolutionary spirit, it intensilae the

DR. P. CAMPBELL TEN ETCE PATRICK WALSH, JOHN FREDBERG, ARTHUR D. F. ELMER, RUDOLPH BAEDER.

OHIO.

CANTON.—All members of Section On S. L. P., are urged to attend the semi-meeting on Sunday, Jan. 14, 2 P. M. the order of business are the reports of celection of officers and mattern pertains election of officers and matters pertain agitation and organization for the Spring paign, Comrades, it's your DUTY to ent. ORGANI

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE.—A meeting of Section idence, S. L. P., will be held Friday, January 1900, at Textile Hall, Olneyville, to make ination for the place where the National evention of the S. L. P. for 1900 is to be Also elect members of the N. B. of A. vacancies in State Committee and travacancies in State Committee and travacancies in State Committee and travacancies in State Committee A. REISEROFF, Beauty Defore the meeting of the Section General Committee, Section Provides A. REISEROFF, Beauty

DONATIONS TO THE PEOPLE DORATIONS TO THE PROPERTY OF T

General Axitation Fund,
Previously acknowledged...
Mich. State Committee, per T. A. Hickey
Ohio State Committee, per B. F. Keinard

DAILY People Major Fund.

DAILY PEOPLE MAJOR FUND ——
Previously acknowledged
O. Linetzky, Brooklyn, N. Y.
O. Linetzky, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Meiko Meyer, Detroit, Mich.
J. A. Leach, Phoenix, Ariz.

Daily People Conference.

Received from Fin. Sec'y E. Siff..... 1988
HENRY KUHN, Sec'y.

French Socialists. (Continued from Page 1.)

the number of their mandates, ther must have proved the chief factor in making the minority vote against the Guesdes motion as large as it was. The question of principle once settled, noting remained for them to do but to into line. The consequent plan union, embodying the views of "Guesdists" and "Blanquists" in matter of Socialist discipline and—least concerning the Organizers will please submit this matter at the next resular meeting of their respective Sections, and report the nominations made not later than Wednesday, January 31, 1900. The Section being the unit of organization, each Section can make but one nomination. The cost of sending the delegate must be de-frayed by a special assessment of 15 cents per capita, for the collection of which a special stamp will be issued by the National Executive Committee.

but not least—concerning the paper that claim the title of Socialist or an was unanimously adopted. Upon the particular points, which the Kanrac "Bogus" and the tax-paying "Volumetung" would rather pass unnoticed, w

Calendar

Of Organizations Represented in Se New York, S. L. P.

shall comment later on.

General Committee meetings, 2d and 4th urday, 8 P. M., at Club Rooms, 528 East street, Manhattan.

City Executive Committee meetings, late 3rd Saturday, 8 P. M., at 23 Duane stammattan. BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN,
Ass. Dist.
1st. 3d and 5th-2d and 4th Monday, 8 P.
at 261 Hudson street.
4th-2d and 4th Friday, 8 P. M., Ass.
Rooms, 177 East Broadway.
6th and 10th-Every Wednesday, 8 P. M., C.
Rooms, E28 East 11th street.
8th-Every Wednesday, 8 P. M., 2 Delsson,
9th-1st and 3d Monday, 8 P. M., Club Boss.
Delancey sfreet.
12th-Every Friday, 8 P. M., Club Boss.
Delancey sfreet.
12th-Every Tuesday, 8 P. M., Club Log.
12th-Every Tuesday, 8 P. M., Club
12th-Every Tuesday, 8 P. M., Club Avenue C.
18th-2d and 4th Thursday, 8 P. M. 4. First avenue.

19th and 21st—1st and 3d Monday, 8 P. M. 2310 Broadway. 19th and 21st—1st and 3d Monday, \$ P. M. a
2310 Broadway.
23th—Every Thursday, \$ P. M., at 211 E. M. a
23d—2d and 4th Tuesday, \$ P. M., Cha Rama
312 W. 143d street.
26th—2d and 4th Thursday, \$ P. M., Cha Rama
312 W. 143d street.
26th—2d and 4th Friday, \$ P. M., at Cha
Rooms, 44 E. 71st street.
28th—2d and 4th Friday, \$ P. M., at Cha
Rooms, 126 E. 18th street.
30th—2d and 4th Wednesday, \$ P. M., at Cha
Rooms, 1706 First avenue.
2d and 23d—Every Tuesday, \$ P. M., at Cha
Rooms, 168 E. 16th street.
3th and 25th—Every Friday, \$ P. M., at
Rooms, 168 E. 16th street.
3th and 25th—Every Friday, \$ P. M., at
Rooms, 461 Willis avenue.
Branch \$ (Bohemian)—1st and M. Wednesday,
8 P. M., Club Room, 44 E. 71st street.
Italian Branch—Last Sunday in month, \$ 2. L.
at 225 E. 108th street.
Sinvonian Branch—Every Sunday, \$ P. M., at
133 W. 58th street.
Finlanders' Branch—Every Sunday, \$ P. M., at
133 W. 58th street.
BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.
Ass. Dist.
2d—Every Thursday, \$ P. M., at 4 Hall, Press
and Jay streets.
4th—1st and 3d Wednesday, \$ P. M., at
1ett street.
1b—2d and 4th Thursday, \$ P. M., at 3 Hall
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5th-2d and 4th Thursday, 8 P. M., at 43 Ellery 8.
6th-Every Monday, 8 P. M., at 43 Ellery 8.
7th-1st and 3d Thursday, 8 P. M., at 17 Third avenue.
10th-Every Sunday, 8 P. M., at Warner 11 The Street and 3d Thursday, 8 P. M., at Warner 12th-1st and 3d Thursday, 8 P. M., at 18th and 14th-1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 P. M., at 18th and 14th-1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 P. M., at 18th and 14th-1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 P. M., at 18th and 14th-1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 P. M., at 18th and 18th-1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 P. M., at 18th and 18th-1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 P. M., at 18th and 18th-1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 P. M., at 18th and 18th-1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 P. M., at 18th and 18th-1st and 18

13th and 14th—1st and 3d Wednesday, 1 7, 119 Franklin street.
15th—1st and 3d Saturday, 8 P. M., cor. hattan avenue and Broadway.
15th and 18th—1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 7, 15th and 18th—1st are 3d Wednesday, 8 7, 15th and 18th—1st rateel.
17th—2d and 4th Friday, 8 P. M., at 6th Commistreet.
19th—Every Sunday, 10 A. M., at 181 2000 green avenue.

19th—Every Sunday, 10 A. M., at 131 area avenue.
20th—ist and 3d Wednesday, 8 P. M., at Linden street.
21st District, Br. 1—26 and 4th Friday, 3. at Schelliein's Hall, cor. Vermont and lantic avenues.
21st District, Branch 3—Every Friday, M., at Washington Hall, 62 Taxtoot of the District (Polish)—last Wednesday 12 at Kowalski's Hall, 657th Third avenue.

Arbeiter-Zeitun

The German Organ of the S. L. (Editor, MAX FORKER)

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